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JAPAN

Foreign Ministry Talks With USSR Begin	C 1
Kapitsa Meets Abe	C 1
Afghanistan Condemned for Attacks on Pakistan	C 2
LDP Remains 'Divided' on Defense Budget	C 2
Foreign Ministry Official Urges Early Tariff Cuts	C 2
Business Capital Spending To Rise in FY 1985	C 3

NORTH KOREA

Commentary on Suit Against U.S. in KAL Shoot-down [NODONG SINMUN 5 Sep]	D 1
End of N-S Confrontation Urged for Dialogue	D 2
Clandestine Radio: South Walkout Planned by NSP [Voice of National Salvation]	D 4
Pyongyang Workers Hold Meeting on 'Day of Peace'	D 5
Meeting Marks Anniversary of SRV National Day	D 6
Photo Exhibition Held	D 6
Kim Greeted Vietnamese Leaders	D 6
Radio Marks Chinese People's Victory Over Japan	D 7
PRC Envoy Hosts Film Show	D 8
Hwang Chang-yop Meets Jilin Provincial Group	D 8
Hwang Chang-yop Meets CPC Friendship Group	D 9
PRC Metal Group Ends Visit; Reception Given	D 9
Delegation Departs Pyongyang	D 9
Kim Il-song Hosts Dinner for Zimbabwe's Mugabe	D 10
Kim Sees Off Mugabe	D 10
Kim Greeted Libya's Al-Qadhafi on Anniversary	D 10
Libyan Secretary Hosts Party	D 11
Nicaragua Supports DPRK Unification Policies	D 11
O Chin-u Greeted PDRY Defense Minister on Army Day	D 11

SOUTH KOREA

Ruling DJP Reshuffles Key Party Officials	E 1
Reportage on Kim Yong-sam's Visit to U.S.	E 1
Departure Statement [TONG-A ILBO 30 Aug]	E 1
Demands Democratization [THE KOREA TIMES 3 Sep]	E 2
Agreement on North Policy [THE KOREA HERALD 5 Sep]	E 2
Chon, Nixon Meet; No Sin-Yong Hosts Dinner [THE KOREA HERALD 1 Sep]	E 2
North Accuses South Red Cross Delegates of Theft [THE KOREA HERALD 4 Sep]	E 3
Foreign Ministry 'Stifled' in PRC Plane Incident [CHOSON ILBO 4 Sep]	E 3
Prime Minister Nakasone's Son Visits, Meets Chon	E 3
Yi Min-u: NKDP Studying JSP Exchange Initiative [KYODO]	E 4

Plainclothes Police To Be Sent Into Campuses	E 5
Opposition Drafts Revision to Constitution	E 5
[THE KOREA TIMES 5 Sep]	
Textile Industry To Expand Washington Office	E 6
ROK, France To Promote Technology Cooperation	E 6

CAMBODIA

Pol Pot's Retirement Termed 'Trick of Beijing'	H 1
Heng Samrin, Delegation Return From Hanoi	H 2
Leaders Observe Vietnamese Anniversaries	H 3
Bou Thang Message	H 3
Ministers Visit SRV Wounded [Hanoi]	H 4
Delegations Honor SRV Dead	H 4
2 Sep Meeting Reported	H 5
Chea Sim 2 Sep Meeting Speech	H 7
Hun Sen Visits SRV Embassy	H 9
Hun Sen Decorates Vietnamese	H 10

THAILAND

SRV Shells Hit Villages Near Aranyaprathet	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 5 Sep]	
Sitthi Returns From Singapore, Discusses Pol Pot	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 4 Sep]	
Envoys To Counter SRV Claims of Negotiations	J 2
[THE NATION 5 Sep]	
Deputy Minister Says Malaysia Frees 44 Fishermen	J 2
[BANGKOK WORLD 2 Sep]	

VIETNAM

Pol Pot Retirement Termed 'Insufficient Gesture' [AFP]	K 1
NHAN DAN: Pol Pot Resignation 'Deceitful Trick' [5 Sep]	K 1
Radio Comments on Pol Pot's Resignation	K 2
USSR Delegation Arrives for Celebrations	K 4
Welcomed by Le Duan	K 4
Attends Museum Ground Breaking	K 5
Attends Lenin Monument Unveiling	K 5
Attends Monument Dedication	K 8
Honored at 31 Aug Reception	K 9
Attends Factory Opening	K 9
Meets Heng Samrin [SPK]	K 10
Tours Southern Provinces	K 10
Joint Communique	K 11

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Howard Elected Opposition Leader; Peacock Resigns	M 1
---	-----

KIRIBATI

New Party Threatens Secession Over USSR Deal [Melbourne]	M 1
--	-----

PHILIPPINES

NDF Charges U.S. Deployed 'Commando Units' [AFP]	P 1
Aquino Court Receives U.S. Airmen's Statements [AFP]	P 1
Prosecutor Not To Appeal Ruling on Ver Evidence [TIMES JOURNAL 1 Sep]	P 2
Reaction to Ver Ruling [BUSINESS DAY 2 Sep]	P 3
Macapagal Urges Legalization of Communist Groups [BUSINESS DAY 3 Sep]	P 4
Priest Among 40 Rebels Killed in Separate Clashes	P 5
Imelda Marcos To Lead Anti-insurgency Campaign [AFP]	P 5

OTHER COUNTRIES

BURMA

President San Yu Receives Japanese Special Envoy	Q 1
--	-----

MONGOLIA

Batmonh Returns From 'Annual Leave' in USSR	Q 1
Batmonh Speaks at 29 Aug Kremlin Dinner [Cross-Reference]	Q 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS WITH USSR BEGIN

OW050433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union opened two days of high-level Foreign Ministry consultations in Tokyo Thursday with both sides expressing the desire to improve bilateral relations, Japanese officials said. In his opening remarks, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, leader of the Soviet team, told the Japanese side it was important for the two countries to understand each other's position even if they cannot see eye to eye on international issues, the officials said.

"We are well aware we have differences in our views," Kapitsa was quoted as telling the Japanese team headed by Shinichi Yanai, the deputy foreign minister in charge of political affairs. In his opening remarks, Yanai expressed hopes that the meeting would produce constructive results in improving relations between the two countries, Japanese officials said.

The meeting, the fifth in a series, is the first since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power last March. Kapitsa said the Soviet Union is intent on improving relations with Japan under the new Soviet leadership, and that the Soviet team would take "a serious approach" in the two-day meeting.

The first-day session is devoted to a review of international affairs, including East-West relations and the Asian situation, Japanese officials said. The two sides will discuss bilateral relations on Friday. Kapitsa also plans to pay a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe later Thursday.

Kapitsa Meets Abe

OW050843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is likely to pay a visit to Japan, a senior Soviet diplomat told Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa mentioned the possibility when he paid a courtesy call on Abe at the Foreign Ministry, ministry sources said.

Kapitsa, who is currently heading a Soviet delegation for two days of talks in Tokyo, said he is not sure when Shevardnadze will make the Japan trip but stated he is likely to come, the sources said. Kapitsa also hinted Abe and Shevardnadze's will be able to nail down a more specific time for Shevardnadze's trip to Japan when the two meet in New York later this month, the sources said. Abe and Shevardnadze are scheduled to meet on September 24 at the Soviet U.N. Mission. The Soviets will prepare a tasty sandwich for the occasion, Kapitsa said.

During the 30-minute meeting, Abe touched on his recent visit to South Korea and called on the Soviet Union to convey to North Korea Seoul's intention to engage in with the North, [passage as received], said the Foreign Ministry sources. Abe told Kapitsa that South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan asked Japan to relay the message during Abe's trip to Seoul last week.

AFGHANISTAN CONDEMNED FOR ATTACKS ON PAKISTAN

OW040759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 4 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday condemned the Moscow-backed Afghan Government for launching frequent air raids on Pakistan across the Afghan border. In a statement released by the Foreign Ministry, the Japanese Government expressed regret over the air raids and called for immediate cessation of the attacks.

The statement said Afghan aircraft were responsible for the air raids, but in Washington a State Department spokesman said that Soviet forces had launched the large-scale air attacks against antigovernment rebels across the Afghan-Pakistan border. "The recent frequent air raids launched by Afghan aircraft across the border have caused the loss of lives," the ministry statement said.

Afghan warplanes had intruded into Pakistan's airspace on 150 occasions since the beginning of this year, and launched air attacks inside Pakistan territory at least on four days last month, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry sources. The Foreign Ministry statement did not mention a direct Soviet role in the attacks, but it called on Moscow to make a prompt and complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

LDP REMAINS 'DIVIDED' ON DEFENSE BUDGET

OW050535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO -- Six senior officers of the Liberal-Democratic Party meeting Thursday were divided over a government plan to kill the 1976 cabinet decision curbing Japan's annual defense spending to below 1 percent of gross national product, party officials said. The officers, however, endorsed another plan to upgrade the next five-year defense buildup program (fiscal years 1986-1990) to a government plan from a Defense Agency one, the officials said.

The officers who met at the LDP head office were Susumu Nikaido, vice president; Shin Kanemaru, secretary general; Kiichi Miyazawa, exective board chairman; Masayuki Fujio, policy board chairman; Masaaki Fujita, leader of upper house members; and Michio Watanabe, acting secretary general. Kanemaru told the meeting that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone strongly hopes to remove the 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling and at the same time to upgrade the next five-year program. Of the six, Nikaido, Miyazawa, Fujio and Fujita took exception to Nekasone's idea and called for more careful handling, the officials said. Japan's fiscal 1985 defense budget is put at 3.14 trillion yen, which is equivalent to 0.99 percent of the projected GNP for that year ending March 1986.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL URGES EARLY TARIFF CUTS

OW050031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO -- A top Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday night that Japan should move its timetable of tariff cuts on some 1,850 manufactured and agricultural products ahead by several months to before the end of this year. The government is scheduled to cut tariffs on these products by about an average 20 percent in April 1986 as part of its three-year action program for opening the Japanese market wider to foreign products and services. The official, who asked not to be named, said the haste is needed to help U.S. President Ronald Reagan fight protectionist congressional moves against the backdrop of a mounting Japanese trade surplus with the United States.

The U.S. is known to be dissatisfied with Japan's spreading the action program over three years.

The official said Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe should tell U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during a meeting in the U.S. set for around September 25 that Japan will accelerate the pace of the tariff reductions, a pillar of the program. Susumu Nikaido, vice president of ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, also said Monday that an earlier cut was needed. The earlier tariff cuts would require legislation from an extraordinary Diet (parliament) session expected to be convened in October.

BUSINESS CAPITAL SPENDING TO RISE IN FY 1985

OW031311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO -- Japanese businesses will actively continue their investment in new plant and equipment during the current fiscal year ending next March 31, although capital spending in the manufacturing sector will slow down in the remaining six months, a government bank survey showed Tuesday. The Japan Development Bank said in the survey that Japanese corporations plan to spend 10.6 percent more on plant and equipment in fiscal 1985, compared with an increase of 7.6 percent in the previous year.

Bank officials said an increase of about 7 percent or 8 percent in capital spending is considered relatively high in Japan. They attributed the brisk investment in fiscal 1985 largely to bullish exports to the United States supported by the U.S. economic recovery. But the survey, covering 1,865 firms with capital of more than 1 billion yen, showed that the manufacturing sector will slow down its spending in the second half of fiscal 1985. It forecast a 2.6 percent increase in the period, compared with a 5.3 percent growth in the first half.

Manufacturing firms are uncertain about the future course of the U.S. economy, the officials said. The nonmanufacturing sector plans an 1.6 percent increase in the latter half, compared with a 5.6 percent drop in the first half.

Spearheading fiscal 1985 spending is the automobile industry, which will record a 23.1 percent increase against 10.9 percent in fiscal 1984. Investment by the services industry will rise 20.4 percent, compared with 17.9 percent. Investment by the electronic machinery industry will be 9 percent higher than in the previous year -- compared with a 55.3 percent increase recorded in fiscal 1984 -- partly due to a glut of semiconductors in world markets.

All other industries except construction are planning to increase their capital spending this year. They are particularly increasing investment in high technology fields and for research and development projects from a long-term perspective, the officials added.

COMMENTARY ON SUIT AGAINST U.S. IN KAL SHOOT-DOWN

SK050645 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2226 GMT 4 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 September commentary: "Cursed Atrocity"]

[Text] The bereaved families of the passengers sacrificed by the incident of the shooting down of the South Korean passenger plane 2 years ago sued the U.S. Government for damages some time ago.

Revealing new evidence that the United States knew in advance of the South Korean plane's infiltration into Soviet airspace, they demanded that the United States provide compensation for the damage.

The fact that the South Korean plane's infiltration into Soviet airspace was not a deviation from its route but a premeditated military act of the U.S. imperialists perpetrated for espionage purposes under the cloak of a civilian airplane is nothing new.

The fact that the families of the victims of this incident demanded compensation from the United States is a righteous demand to those who committed a crime.

The incident of the South Korean passenger plane's intrusion into Soviet airspace, the whole picture of which is being fully revealed to the entire world, fully shows the atrocity and barbarity of the U.S. imperialists, who victimized our people for their espionage activities, and demonstrates their aggressive nature. It also fully reveals the shameless nature of the U.S. imperialists, who viciously waged anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda while attempting to shift the crime they committed onto others.

The U.S. imperialists are aggressors who, under the guise of protectors, perpetrated all kinds of atrocities from the first day of their occupation of South Korea by means of force.

The fact that the United States victimized the South Korean passenger plane for its espionage activities is an atrocious and cursed act perpetrated by an arrogant monarch against the Korean people, looking down on them, as described by the South Korean people.

This incident clearly showed once again that the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an incomparable nation-selling traitor and murderer who never hesitates to offer even several hundred fellow countrymen as victims of espionage activities of the U.S. imperialist masters if so desired by them.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, since he came to power, has committed numerous crimes against the nation as the colonial puppet of the U.S. imperialists. It was traitor Chon Tu-hwan who waged an operation of massacring the fellow countrymen in Kwangju at the directive of the United States, which is maneuvering to permanently occupy South Korea, and who removed the eyes of condemned criminals and the intestines of a boxing champion hopeful to offer them to the U.S. masters. It is traitor Chon Tu-hwan who turned South Korea over to the U.S. imperialists as their nuclear advance base and as a testing ground of biological weapons, taking the fellow countrymen as their victims.

The puppet indiscriminately brings in rotten wheat flour, cans of rotten meat, and even diseased cattle if it serves the interests of the United States. The patriotic youths who raided the aggressive organizations of the U.S. imperialists and called for U.S. troop withdrawals are being suppressed by the fascists' bayonets and guns.

As long as the colonial domination of South Korea by the Yankee aggressors and their atrocities continue, and such nation-selling traitors as traitor Chon Tu-hwan run rampant, we foresee that the South Korean people might have to suffer another tragic disaster at any time.

History and the people will never forget the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They will curse the murderers repeatedly.

The fact that the bereaved families of the victims sued the United States for damages amid the voices denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, voices that are being amplified in South Korea, shows that the rascals' false propaganda cannot persuade the people.

The South Korean people will take revenge without fail for their blood debt through the courageous anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

END OF N-S CONFRONTATION URGED FOR DIALOGUE

SK040858 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1148 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Unattributed talk: "Ending Confrontation Is a Precondition to Making Progress in Dialogue"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: There is no change in the stand of our republic to peacefully settle the question of the reunification of the country through contacts and dialogue between the North and the South. Therefore, we always keep the door of dialogue open.

It is our invariable policy and stand to peacefully settle the question of the reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiation. Through contacts and dialogue can the North and the South eliminate the misunderstanding and distrust between them, deepen understanding and trust, improve their relations in a state of confrontation, and create a peaceful environment for the settlement of the reunification question. Proceeding from our national desire and our noble mission for mankind's cause of peace, we are making all sincere efforts to peacefully settle the question of reunification through dialogue and negotiation.

Last year, the republic took a relief step for the flood-stricken South Korean people, creating a favorable atmosphere for North-South contact. With this as an occasion, we proposed North-South economic talks with a noble objective to improve North-South relations. We proposed the resumption of Red Cross talks as well.

Last April, in order to alleviate tension in the country and create a precondition to peaceful reunification, we put forth a new peace proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and publishing a joint declaration of nonaggression.

As a result, economic talks have been newly arranged between the North and the South, the Red Cross talks have been resumed after a 12-year discontinuation, and preliminary contacts have been arranged for North-South parliamentary talks. This is a new aspect in North-South relations.

Reality demands that this aspect be developed favorably for peace and peaceful reunification. Nevertheless, no substantial progress has been made in the contact and dialogue between the North and the South.

Even at this very moment, in South Korea, a situation which runs counter to the desire and expectations of the nation is being created. In Seoul and many other areas, government-sponsored events are continuing to instigate North-South confrontation, military exercises are being ceaselessly held against the North, and anticommunist propaganda is being constantly staged against us, a party to the dialogue. This casts a dark shadow over the future of dialogue by pouring cold water over the atmosphere of dialogue and promoting confrontation and antagonism in the nation where unity and harmony should be achieved.

If one desires peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, he must not create artificial obstacles to dialogue but make due efforts to make the North-South dialogue progress to the desire and expectations of the nation.

For successful progress in the North-South dialogue, a favorable environment should be created. Above all, acts of aggravating tension between the North and the South should be avoided. Dialogue and confrontation cannot be compatible with each other. For dialogue, the sentiment of confrontation must not be promoted, and the situation should not be aggravated.

The historic experiences in the North-South dialogue show that the dialogue cannot make progress, but faces bankruptcy, if confrontation is instigated and the situation is aggravated. If confrontation and antagonism continue, the North and the South can never achieve harmony nor make progress in improving their relations and settling the question of the reunification question.

Recently, in South Korea, military exercises called "Ulchi 85" were staged against us. A great many South Korean armed forces were forward deployed in the front-line areas along the Military Demarcation Line, and the northern half of the republic was declared an area to be recovered. Thus, the military exercises were staged amid the repeated calls for the recovery of the lost areas. This was a direct threat to us. As long as this kind of threat continues, harmony and unity cannot be achieved. It is crystal clear that the North and the South cannot hold open-minded dialogue and success cannot be achieved, even if dialogue is held, if the situation is aggravated.

Only when tension is alleviated between the North and the South, the danger of war is eliminated, and hostile acts against the opposite side are discontinued, can progress be made in dialogue. At the same time, for progress in the North-South dialogue, slanders against the party in dialogue must be halted, and the South Korean authorities must not suppress the South Korean people who call for reunification.

Today, in South Korea, our rational reunification proposals and our peace-loving efforts are described as a false peace offensive, and our ideology and system are defamed. Thus, an act of betrayal incompatible with dialogue is continuing. Moreover, the youths, students, and people who have turned out in the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for democratization, are far-fetchedly linked with us and are suppressed as procommunist elements.

The defamation against the opposite side of dialogue and suppressing people by linking them with us are acts which hamper progress of the dialogue. It is self-explanatory that North-South dialogue cannot be held reliably under these circumstances.

Only when the defamation and slanders against us are discontinued in South Korea and the suppression carried out by linking it with us is halted, can the two sides hold dialogue with trust and confidence.

Eliminating the tension and confrontation between the North and the South is a precondition to making successful progress in dialogue. Whether the North-South dialogue will make successful progress in accordance with the desire of the nation depends on the stand and attitude of the South side. The South side must show its sincerity and loyalty toward dialogue in deed, instead of urging dialogue and the alleviation of tension only in words.

CLANDESTINE RADIO: SOUTH WALKOUT PLANNED BY NSP

SK050720 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
4 Sep 85

[Radio drama among three unidentified individuals: "A Rude Act Running Counter to Common Sense"]

[Excerpt] [First speaker] How rude they were! In the North, the so-called members of a Red Cross delegation acted just like a bunch of spoiled brats. What a deplorable act!

Members of the South side Red Cross delegation walked out while some 100,000 Pyongyang citizens were welcoming them and some 50,000 children were giving a performance in Pyongyang stadium to welcome them. This cannot happen! What a rude act!

[Second and third speakers] I understand. You are talking about that!

[Second speaker] Everyone is now angry at that news.

[Third speaker] It is joyful for the brethren in the North and South to sit down together and watch a mass performance.

[First speaker] Why not. However, they walked out of the stadium in the middle of the performance. This is indeed very rude.

[Second speaker] I heard that the school children who were performing and Pyongyang citizens who were watching in the stadium were disappointed at the rudeness of the South side Red Cross delegation.

[Third speaker] It is a matter of course. I understand that they could not but be disappointed at this rude act. To our surprise, they were shameless enough to say "it is very regrettable to think of the 100,000 Pyongyang citizens who were welcoming us." How rude!

[Second speaker] I agree with you. Since then I have heard that this act had been planned in advance.

[First and third speakers] What!

[Second speaker] This act was preplanned by the National Security Planning Agency [NSP]. They could not help but watch the mass performance because it was included in the schedules agreed upon with the North in advance. However, they planned to walk out during the performance, talking about political implications and the like.

[First speaker] What dreadful persons they are!

[Third speaker] As we know, the mass performances of the North are famous throughout the world, and through the mass performance one can see the development of the North. Therefore, the ruling circles worried about possible influence of these mass performances on members of the South side Red Cross delegation and reporters. This is why they committed such a mean act.

[Second speaker] They also refused to tour the youth palace in Pyongyang. It was reported that their refusal to visit the palace was because Yi Hu-rak, former KCIA director, advised, after his visit to the North, that people could not but be moved when they saw the youth palace.

PYONGYANG WORKERS HOLD MEETING ON 'DAY OF PEACE'

SK311031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA) -- A meeting of Pyongyang working people was held on August 30 at the Central Workers' House on the occasion of "Day of Peace", September 1. Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, spoke at the meeting.

He denounced the U.S.-led imperialists for viciously resorting to undisguised interference in the internal affairs of newly-independent states and non-aligned countries which advance along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and to the overthrowing, subversive manoeuvres, sabotages and brigandish armed invasion against them in all parts of the world to disturb their peace and violate and stifle their sovereignty.

Referring to the dangerous situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula due to the moves of the U.S. imperialists, he said: Today it is a pressing problem directly related with the cause of guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world to avert war and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula.

Recalling that our party and the Government of the DPRK, proceeding from the desire to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question through dialogue negotiation, advanced the proposals for tripartite talks and inter-Korean parliamentary talks, he said: These are most reasonable and realistic ones for preventing the danger of a new war, a nuclear war, on the Korean peninsula and solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

The United States must unconditionally accede to our tripartite talks proposal and immediately withdraw nuclear and all other lethal weapons and their aggression forces from South Korea.

The Korean working class actively supports the constructive initiatives of socialist countries to check and frustrate the imperialists' nuclear arms race and nuclear arms buildup and create nuclear-free, peace zones on all continents and in all regions of the world and expresses firm solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle and the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement of the world's peaceloving countries.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SRV NATIONAL DAY

SK011036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held on August 31 at the Chollima House of Culture on the 40th anniversary of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The meeting was attended by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Yi Sang-sol, vice-chairman of the Education Commission and chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and other personages concerned and working people in the city. The Vietnamese ambassador and his embassy officials here were also present at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Vice-Chairman Yi Sang-sol and Ambassador Nguyen Giap.

Photo Exhibition Held

SK031019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 3. (KCNA) -- A photo exhibition opened and a film show took place at the Chollima House of Culture on September 2 to mark the 40th anniversary of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Present on the occasion were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Han Chong-sop, deputy general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and vice-chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, and other officials concerned as well as working people in the city. Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea Nguyen Giap and his embassy officials and cultural attaches of different embassies here were also present. Speeches were exchanged at the photo exhibition. The attendants saw the photographs on display before appreciating a Vietnamese film.

Kim Greets Vietnamese Leaders

SK011144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In the message President Kim Il-song extends greetings to the party and state leaders of Vietnam and, through them, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the National Day of the SRV, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on his own behalf. The message says:

The victory of the August Revolution and the founding of the Republic of Vietnam were a shining fruition of the Vietnamese people's protracted and arduous struggle for national liberation, freedom and socialism and a signal event which ushered in a new era in Vietnamese history.

Over the past four decades the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam repulsed the repeated invasion of the imperialists to achieve the complete liberation and unification of the country and registered many successes in their endeavours for the building of socialism. Today the Vietnamese people are making strenuous efforts to carry out the Third Five-Year Plan set forth at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

President Kim Il-sung expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the Korean and Vietnamese peoples will continue to develop in the future.

RADIO MARKS CHINESE PEOPLE'S VICTORY OVER JAPAN

SK040947 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0927 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Unattributed talk: "The 40th Anniversary of Victory Won by the Chinese People in Their Anti-Japanese War"]

[Text] This 3 September is the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the fraternal Chinese people in their anti-Japanese war. The anti-Japanese war, which lasted 8 years, was a sacred revolutionary war for national liberation for the Chinese Communists and people. Having occupied the northeast region of China, the Japanese imperialists lit the flames of an aggressive war in July 1937 to occupy all of China. The CPC and the Chinese people rose as one in a sacred war against the Japanese imperialists, liberated many areas, and established the people's government. In August 1945, they launched an all-out offensive in all liberated areas, annihilated hundreds of thousands of the enemy, and liberated a broad area. As a result, the 8-year-long anti-Japanese war ended on 3 September 1945 with victory being won by the Chinese people.

During the anti-Japanese war, the Chinese Communists and people won support and encouragement from the peoples of various countries as well as from the Korean communists. Having won victory in the anti-Japanese war, the Chinese people were victorious in their resolute struggle against reactionaries at home under the leadership of the CPC and founded the PRC on 1 October 1948. Thus, the Chinese people came to pioneer their own destiny by themselves for the first time in history by grasping their sovereignty, paving the way in vast China for socialist construction.

China's embarkment on the road of socialism by extricating itself from the yoke of imperialism constituted a great blow to the imperialist forces. Under the correct leadership of the CPC, the fraternal Chinese people have established a new and powerful socialist China in the land that was once plagued by backwardness and poverty, by overcoming mounting difficulties and trials.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Chinese revolution has greeted a new and historic turning point. Upholding the decisions of this plenary session and of the 12th party congress, the Chinese people have accelerated a new advance to build their country into a highly democratic, civilized, modernized, and powerful socialist country, and in this course, they have attained great success.

The Chinese revolution has entered a new stage and has been victorious. This is completely as a result of the tested leadership of the leading segment of the CPC, including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The Korean people highly appreciate and sincerely rejoice over all successes attained by the fraternal Chinese people as their own. Korea-China friendship has a long history of over half a century.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught! Korean-Chinese friendship has long, historic, and deep roots; and the annals of Korean-Chinese relations overflow with numerous impressive facts and laudable anecdotes.

The peoples of Korea and China have strengthened and developed the deep-rooted Korean-Chinese friendship, jointly waging bloody and decisive battles and jointly crossing mountains of trials. In this course, they have acutely experienced that their destinies cannot be severed. Thus, they have developed the brilliant tradition of internationalist unity and cooperation. While carrying out the national liberation revolution, the Korean and Chinese peoples jointly struggled against the Japanese imperialists. They jointly struggled in the same trench against the U.S. imperialists.

During the difficult postwar period of rehabilitation, the fraternal Chinese people sincerely aided us. In the worthwhile struggle for socialist construction, the peoples of the two countries closely supported and cooperated with each other.

Korean-Chinese friendship has blossomed and developed with the passage of time. Korean-Chinese friendship has developed, generation after generation, with the passage of time because it is based on relations of special intimacy between the leaders of the parties and governments of the two countries. Today, Korean-Chinese friendship has expanded and developed with the passage of time amid deep interest and considerations shown and given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The peoples of Korea and China have been assigned the honorable task of much more solidly consolidating the traditional Korea-China friendship and of making it shine forever. Our people will consolidate and develop Korean-Chinese friendship forever without the slightest wavering, no matter what storms and trials they may face. Our people firmly believe that the Chinese people's ideal to turn China into a modernized powerful socialist country and to build socialism that meets the Chinese situation will be realized without fail.

PRC Envoy Hosts Film Show

SK030530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) -- Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, hosted a film reception and a cocktail party on September 2 at his embassy on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people in the anti-Japanese war.

Invited there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kuk, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Ho Paek-san, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and other officials concerned.

The attendants appreciated a Chinese documentary film. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party that followed.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS JILIN PROVINCIAL GROUP

SK300538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 29 met and had a friendly talk with the visiting delegation of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China led by its Deputy Secretary Wang Xianzhen. Present on the occasion were officials concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS CPC FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK030542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) -- Kwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 2 met and had a friendship talk with the friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China led by Zhang Zaiwang, member of the Central Committee of the CPC and deputy secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the party.

PRC METAL GROUP ENDS VISIT; RECEPTION GIVEN

SK310441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA) -- Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador here arranged a reception yesterday evening at his embassy upon the conclusion of the visit to our country of the delegation of the General Company of Non-Ferrous Metal Industry of China headed by its Deputy Director General Wu Jianchang.

Addressing the reception, Wu Jianchang said that the industrious and resourceful Korean people, closely rallied around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade President Kim Il-song, have achieved great victory in the socialist revolution and construction in the past war period and thereby completely turned the northern half of the republic and the international position of Korea is rising higher as days go by.

The officials of Nonferrous Metal Industry of China, together with the entire Chinese people, will resolutely support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, he said.

Speaking next, Cho Chang-tok, director of the General Bureau of Tanchon District Mining Industry, said:

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song received the delegation of the General Company of Nonferrous Metal Industry of China. This more clearly showed that the traditional friendship between Korea and China is excellently developing.

Through the delegation's visit to Korea this time, he said, we had gained a better understanding of the successes registered by the fraternal Chinese people in carrying out the sacred cause of building a prosperous socialist China under the guidance of the Chinese party leaders including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. He said: Our people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail all the successes of the Chinese people as their own.

Delegation Departs Pyongyang

SK311109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the General Company of Non-Ferrous Metal Industry of China headed by its Deputy Director General Wu Jianchang left here today by train.

KIM IL-SONG HOSTS DINNER FOR ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

OW302313 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a dinner Friday for Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Invited there were the members of the Zimbabwean Government delegation and its party. Present on the occasion were Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Kim Pok-sin, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Pak Nam-ki and other officials concerned. The dinner passed in a cordial atmosphere. President Kim Il-song gave a gift to Prime Minister Mugabe today.

Kim Sees Off Mugabe

SK311105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, saw off Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on August 31.

Hung on the flag poles were flags of Korea and Zimbabwe. Present there were the members of the government delegation of Zimbabwe and others. Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Kim Pok-sin, and others were also present.

A farewell function for the Zimbabwean Government delegation was held. The national anthems of Korea and Zimbabwe were played. Prime Minister Mugabe, in company with President Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army. President Kim Il-song exchanged greetings at parting with Prime Minister Mugabe and hugged him. Prime Minister Mugabe expressed deep thanks for the hospitality shown by President Kim Il-song during his stay in Korea.

KIM GREETES LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ON ANNIVERSARY

SK311059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the September 1 revolution of the Libyan people.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on his own behalf, President Kim Il-song in his message extended warm congratulations to Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyan and the Libyan people. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop he wished Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people great success in the work to safeguard national sovereignty against imperialism and achieve the country's prosperity.

Libyan Secretary Hosts Party

SK030621 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) -- Muhammad 'Umar al-Baruni, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Korea, hosted a reception Monday evening at the Ongnyu restaurant on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the September 1 Revolution of the Libyan people.

Invited there were Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and chairman of the Korea-Libya Friendship Association; Kang Sok-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Song Hui-chol, vice-minister of foreign trade; Ho Hang-chan, vice-minister of external economic affairs, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang.

Speeches were made there by Muhammad 'Umar al-Baruni and Kim Pong-chu.

NICARAGUA SUPPORTS DPRK UNIFICATION POLICIES

SK300524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA) -- The Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Nicaraguan Government and people actively support the just policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said this on August 24 to Korean Ambassador to Nicaragua O Song-hwan who paid a farewell call on him. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

O CHIN-U GREETSD PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMY DAY

SK010859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 1 (KCNA) -- Vice-Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister on People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, minister of defence of Democratic Yemen, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of Army Day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two Armies would grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wished the Democratic Yemeni minister of defence greater success in his responsible work for repulsing the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of imperialists and increasing the defence capacity of the country and the combat capability of the Democratic Yemeni Army.

RULING DJP RESHUFFLES KEY PARTY OFFICIALS

SK030905 Seoul YONHAP in English 0846 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP) -- In a partial reshuffle of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Rep. Yi Yae-sun Monday was appointed as the party's deputy secretary general, replacing Rep. Yi Sang-chaе. Yi Tae-sun, 52, served as director general of the Provincial Education Bureau before joining the ruling party in 1981.

The DJP also named Rep. Na Ung-pae, 51, former finance minister, as director general of the DJP's Policy Coordination Office. Na succeeds Rep. Hyon Hong-chu. Rep. Pak Chun-pyong, 52, a retired general, was appointed as chairman of the party's seven-member Policy Coordination Committee. The retired four-star general served as commander of the Defense Security Command from 1981-84.

The DJP spokesman, Rep. Sim Myong-po, said that the purpose behind the shake-up was to consolidate Korea's current political governing foundation in the remaining years of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's seven-year term. Through the reshuffle, the DJP hopes to effectively cope with anticipated political developments in the late 1980s. Chon was elected as the 12th Korean president on Feb. 25, 1981.

The shake-up also involved the selection of Rep. Kim Hyong-hyo, 45, as director of the Office for Party Ideology. He replaces Rep. Kim yong-chak. Kim, 44, who recently resigned his membership in the DJP, served as one of the DJP's top theorists since the party's founding in 1981. Rep. Yim Pang-hyon, 55, a former journalist, was named as chairman of the party's Ethics Committee. Yim served as presidential spokesman from 1975-79.

A political source said that the party reshuffle can be viewed as one step in the establishment of a new party line-up before the opening of the regular National Assembly session, scheduled for mid-September.

On Aug. 1, President Chon, who heads the government party, appointed Rep. Chong Sun-tuk, former senior presidential secretary for political affairs, as the party's secretary general and selected unification minister, Rep. Yi Se-ki, as the DJP's floor leader.

REPORTAGE ON KIM YONG-SAM'S VISIT TO U.S.

Departure Statement

SK301220 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] In a press conference held on the morning of 30 August, Kim Yong-sam, cochairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], who is scheduled to leave for the United States on 31 August, said: I am leaving for the United States with the spirit that I will do my utmost for the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula, and for the issues of security and democratization. While in the United States, I will stress, in particular, the fact that U.S. pressure on Korea to open its market to U.S. products and restrictions imposed on Korean export goods not only jeopardizes Korea's economic self-reliance, but also causes the living conditions of Korean workers and farmers to deteriorate.

Chairman Kim also said that he would stop over in Japan on his way back from the United States to make Japanese economic leaders understand moral norms that the Korean people expect from the Japanese as people of a neighboring country.

Chairman Kim is leaving for the United States on a Korean Air flight at 1700 on 31 August, August, and is expected to return on 8 October.

Accompanying him on his visit to the United States are Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], NKDP assemblymen Kim Hyong-kyu, Pak Chong-yul, and Yi Yong-chun; CPD Vice Chairman Kim Myong-yun; and Kim Tok-yong and Choe Kin-son, respectively chief secretary and secretary of Kim Yong-sam.

Demands Democratization

SK030129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Los Angeles (KOREA TIMES Bureau) -- Kim Yong-sam, a dissident leader, urged the government and the ruling party Saturday (Aug. 31) to present the schedule for the democratization at the earliest possible date before the whole people. He said, "The democratization should be achieved through dialogues and the government should not be toppled by any forms of violence."

In a press meeting at Sheraton Town House here, Kim noted that if the government denied to present the political schedule, it would face an "unhappy" situation. Kim is now visiting the United States for about one month's stay. As to the government-projected "campus stabilization law" designed to curb student activism, Kim said, "I regard the government decision to defer the enactment of the law as a de facto withdrawal."

Agreement on North Policy

DK050102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, who is now touring the United States for a month-long visit, said that the government and the opposition parties have no basic differences in their opinions on policy toward north Korea.

Kim, co-chairman of the opposition Council for Promotion of Democracy, was discussing domestic situations in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, according to the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. He left Korea Aug. 31.

CHON, NIXON MEET; NO SIN-YONG HOSTS DINNER

SK010240 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday met former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon at Chongwadae and discussed measures to further promote Seoul-Washington corporation. They also reviewed security in and around the Korean peninsula and other parts of the world, according to Hwang Son-pil, the Chongwadae spokesman.

Chon and Nixon also took up growing relations between Seoul and Beijing. Nixon, who arrived in Seoul Friday for a three-day visit as guest of the Korean government, will also visit China. President Chon explained to the former U.S. president the efforts by the Korean government to reduce tension on the peninsula through dialogue with north Korea.

In the evening, Nixon attended a dinner hosted by Prime Minister No Sin-yong.

Nixon, who is currently on a tour of 10 Asian and European countries, leaves today.

NORTH ACCUSES SOUTH RED CROSS DELEGATES OF THEFT

SK040030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] The NAEWOE PRESS reported yesterday that North Korea is slandering the south by insisting that Seoul delegates to the recent Pyongyang Red Cross conference, had stolen hotel property.

According to the press, Radio Pyongyang reported on Monday that 370 items had been "stolen" from the Koryo Hotel where the South delegation, reporters and assistants stayed during the conference. The radio said the stolen things included coat hangers, bed sheets, towels, cosmetics and slippers. The radio also accused the south delegation of "having left behind tears on sofas and other childish marks in hotel rooms," the press said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'STIFLED' IN PRC PLANE INCIDENT

SK040130 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Sep 85 p 3

[From the "News Behind News" column]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry properly resolved the incident of the Communist Chinese military aircraft in accordance with common sense and international law by sending Xiao Tianrun, the Chinese pilot, to the Republic of China as he wanted, and Liu Shuyi, the radio operator, to Communist China as he wanted. However, the ministry seems to be suffering from the aftermath of the incident.

The reason is that the Republic of China side requested an interview with Liu, the radio operator who wanted to return to Communist China, to sound out Liu's intentions. However, the government resolutely refused its request and decided to handle the case on the basis of Liu's free will. As the result of this, both the Republic of China, whose request was refused by such a decision, and the Communist Chinese side, which requested the repatriation of all crewmen from the beginning, expressed reactions of displeasure.

A Foreign Ministry official said: Diplomatic effort is intended to satisfy both sides without revealing one's intentions. However, we cannot but feel stifled when we see "the world against us" even after we carried out our duty in an excellent manner.

PRIME MINISTER NAKASONE'S SON VISITS, MEETS CHON

SK050710 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP) -- Korea will surely be a wonderful country, considering the unified efforts of the Korean people to create a better future, Hirobumi Nakasone, the eldest son of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, said Wednesday.

"While here, I got the impression that Korea is pushing ahead energetically to join the ranks of the advanced countries," Nakasone said in an interview at the Shilla Hotel.

The 40-year-old Nakasone, who serves as secretary to his father, arrived here Monday for a five-day visit, as part of a 30-member Japanese entourage, under a youth exchange program between Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Nakasone also said that his visit to Korea gave him a new understanding of the need to organize Korean-Japanese exchange programs, and that he would make every effort to promote exchanges.

When asked how he got a job working as a secretary for his father, Nakasone said that more than a few Japanese dietmen employ family members as secretaries because they can keep in close touch with citizens of their electoral districts through family members. Nakasone also said that his father holds a more positive view of Korea than any other Japanese prime minister has ever held.

He said that a single glimpse of the truce village of Panmunjom gave him a full understanding of the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, and he expressed his gratitude and respect to the Korean people for their security efforts.

In the brief interview, Nakasone disclosed his intention to run for a seat in the House of Councilors next year. He declined to comment on pending bilateral issues, such as the status of Korean residents in Japan or the growing trade imbalance between the two neighboring countries, however,

During his five-day visit, Nakasone paid courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other government and DJP officials.

YI MIN-U: NKDP STUDYING JSP EXCHANGE INITIATIVE

OW311159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 31 KYODO -- South Korea's No. 1 opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) is "positively studying" an approach from the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) for exchanges between them, NKDP President Yi Min-u said here Saturday. But Yi pointed to what he regards as discrepancies between the opinions expressed by JSP chairman Masashi Ishibashi and its Secretary General Makoto Tanabe on the proposed start of exchanges with the NKDP.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Yi said his party has sent a letter to the No 1 Japanese opposition party seeking clarification of its approach. No reply has yet been received from the JSP, Yi said. The JSP has in the past maintained contacts with only North Korea, but calls for contacts with the NKDP have been voiced in the party recent months.

During the interview, Yi complained that JSP Secretary General Tanabe had sought consent from North Korean President Kim Il-song for the JSP plan to start exchanges with the NKDP. The NKDP, which was inaugurated in January and won the second largest number of seats in the National Assembly in an election in February, is divided over the JSP approach. Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam are among principal supporters of the new party.

Asked about Japan-South Korea relations in general, Yi said he hoped to see a relationship of equality. South Korea is now spending 6 percent of its gross national product (GNP) on defense to safeguard against the intrusion of communists from the North of the divided Korean peninsula, Yi said. This is not only for South Korea but also for the security of the free world allies, he said.

Yi said he hoped Japan would understand this and give proper consideration to South Korea's efforts in deciding its economic assistance to South Korea.

On inter-Korean dialogues, Yi said even if there are some differences of view between North and South Korea, the two sides should be able to understand each other and compromise over the long term. But Yi criticized Pyongyang's long-standing proposal for tripartite talks on the Korean peninsula among the two Koreas and the United States. Yi expressed the suspicion that North Korea may have some hidden intentions behind the proposal, for instance a scheme to force the pullout of U.S. troops from the Korean peninsula.

PLAINCLOTHES POLICE TO BE SENT INTO CAMPUSES

SK040728 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] An official concerned at the Seoul police bureau said that, although the act of dispersing student demonstrations and of arresting student leaders in this regard has been chiefly committed outside the campuses, policemen will be sent into the campuses to suppress radical student demonstrations. In accordance with this, the police plan to arrest student leaders by deploying plainclothes policemen in the campuses in advance and to suppress demonstrations by sending policemen into the campuses. At the same time, the police plan to check demonstration leaders at school gates and on streets in advance to prevent them from contacting other students in order to ward off radical demonstrations. The police also plan to continuously search for and arrest demonstration leaders in case they seek refuge on the campuses.

Such a policy of the police can be interpreted as a stronger and positive measure than that taken before to prevent the student demonstrations from becoming much more intensified in the second semester. The police authorities said that, in case the police suppress demonstrations by moving into campuses, demonstrators will be dispersed quickly. Moreover, this police action will greatly obviate any inconveniences suffered by the citizens, by preventing traffic jams in front of the schools and damage to houses and stores in the area caused by rocks thrown by the students.

In accordance with this policy, the police arrested Cho Yang-ik, who had been searched, on charges of being involved in the case of the Sammin Struggle Committee, by moving into Yonsei University. By moving into Yonsei University and Ehwa Woman's University, the police dispersed demonstrators yesterday and arrested demonstration leaders.

Since the measure of campus autonomy was taken, police movement on the campuses has been limited only to requests by university presidents and deans.

OPPOSITION DRAFTS REVISION TO CONSTITUTION

SK050132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) yesterday worked out the draft for the revision of the Constitution, featuring a four-year presidential term, allowance of reelection to a second term only, and direct popular voting for president.

The draft amendment stipulates that the chief justice will be elected at a meeting of supreme court judges and he will have the exclusive right to appoint judges, in order to guarantee the independence of the judiciary. It also provides the National Assembly with the right of investigation into state affairs. The draft was written by the party's Coordinating Office for Constitution Revision.

The draft also endows the National Assembly with the right to dismiss Cabinet members.

For parliamentary elections, the proportional representation system is abolished and electoral districts are to be readjusted to elect only one lawmaker from each district. The draft also stipulates the prohibition of political reprisal, compulsory education for middle school and the guarantee of government officials' neutrality. According to the draft, the spirit of The Tonghak Revolution and of the April 19, 1960 Student Revolution are to be mentioned in the preamble to the Constitution.

The NDP also made guidelines to the revision of the Parliamentary Election Law, the Political Party Law and the Political Funds Law. The main feature of the revision to the Parliamentary Election Law will be the total public management of elections. According to the guideline on the revision of the Political Party Law, the qualifications for becoming a member of a political party will be eased so that journalists can join political parties. The political subsidy will be distributed to political parties in proportion to the number of seats in the National Assembly.

The NDP will officially adopt the drafts at a meeting of the Executive Council.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO EXPAND WASHINGTON OFFICE

SK020402 Seoul YONHAP in English 0327 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government, in an effort to promote textile exports to the United States, has decided to expand the Washington office of the Korea Federation of Textile Industries (KFTI). The decision came at a recent meeting of government officials and business leaders, who discussed ways to cope with a U.S. move to further restrict textile imports, a Trade and Industry Ministry official here said Monday. The expansion will involve the merging of the KFTI office and the office of the Korea Garments and Knitwear Export Association, the official said.

The expanded office will handle matters concerning Korean textile exports to the United States, and it will strengthen Korea's lobbying activities against the U.S. move to impose surcharges on textile imports. The integrated office will be financed by concerned textile associations, including the KFTI, the Korea Garments and Knitwear Export Association, the Korea Chemical Fibers Association and the Korea Spinners and Weavers Association, the official said.

ROK, FRANCE TO PROMOTE TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

SK040454 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, Sept. 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and France, in the first science and technology ministers' meeting Tuesday, agreed to promote cooperation in aeronautics, nuclear energy, communication and other scientific and technological fields.

Kim Song-chin, Korea's science and technology minister, told Korean reporters here that he and his French counterpart, Hubert Curien, agreed to expedite personnel exchanges and mutual research between their two nations' Academies of Sciences and other research institutes. France's positive attitude toward the transfer of technology to Korea indicates that France considers Korea to be an appropriate partner in the technological area, Kim said. Kim and Curien decided to hold the next science and technology ministers' conference next year in Seoul. The Korean minister is scheduled to leave here for Sweden on Thursday for a five-day visit, before proceeding to West Germany for the first Korean-German science ministers' meeting.

POL POT'S RETIREMENT TERMED 'TRICK OF BEIJING'

BK041522 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "A Shallow and Outdated Deceitful Trick"]

[Text] The past few days, the propaganda machine of the international reactionaries made noises over the change among Khmer Rouge leaders. They say Pol Pot is no longer leading the Khmer Rouge, that the Supreme Military Council of Democratic Kampuchea will cease its activities as of 24 August, and that Son Sen is nominated to head the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea while Pol Pot -- who is retiring -- is nominated to the post of director of the Higher Institute for National Defense in charge of examining, researching, summing up, and disseminating experiences in the field of national defense. They also say that the removal of Pol Pot is significant and in response to the demand of world public opinion. What are the aims of the propaganda of these international reactionaries?

Analysts in Southeast Asia and in the world clearly remember that during the past almost 2 months, the mouthpiece of the defunct Democratic Kampuchea has been saying that Pol Pot will not step down from the post of commander of the bandit forces. Everyone knows that last July, these rotten corpses of the Khmer Rouge also talked about their flexibility in resolving the Cambodian issue. These statements are prepared by the Beijing Chinese and are an outdated trick, which the international reactionaries use whenever the Pol Pot genocidal clique is weakened and strongly condemned by public opinion. Even Sihanouk himself said that in reality there is no change among Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, even though they have tried to show their good deeds. The change of role in the Pol Pot genocidal clique more clearly shows public opinion the shameful defeat of the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys. Everyone knows that over the past more than 6 years, the Beijing Chinese expansionists have been sustaining and providing weapons and ammunition to the Pol Pot genocidal clique, which murdered more than 3 million Cambodians, so that it could return to destroy the Cambodian people's rebirth. However, every activity and maneuver of this clique has been bitterly defeated. The crime of the Pol Pot genocidal clique has greatly angered the Cambodian people and people the world over, who have strongly condemned it. They all demand daily the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, both politically and militarily.

Currently, the so-called tripartite coalition government is facing death and will not escape total destruction. Every day there is conflict. Each faction attacks the others constantly. In particular, their morale is low; their commanders are arrogant and oppress their subordinates, who have revolted and refused to obey their superiors. Sometimes, the soldiers even killed their commanders. In fact, Sihanouk recently warned that he would resign because 38 of his soldiers were killed by the Khmer Rouge. More were taken prisoner, and military materiel has been destroyed during the past 5 months. More noteworthy is the fact that a large number of enemy officers and soldiers have surrendered, individually and in groups, to our state authorities. This clearly shows that the enemies will not escape complete destruction, while the PRK is firmly advancing.

Because of its vigorous development and strong, victorious position, the PRK party and government have issued a 6-point policy of clemency toward misled persons. The PRK has taken a clear position: readiness to hold talks with individuals or groups of opposing Cambodians to discuss the process of national reconciliation, based on the elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and general elections following the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

This was clearly stated in the communique of the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, Laos, and Vietnam on 16 July in Phnom Penh. This stand was vigorously welcomed and supported by world public opinion.

Despite the decision on Pol Pot's role as carried by the mouthpiece of the defunct Democratic Kampuchea, analysts the world over think that Pol Pot is still the power holder of the Khmer Rouge. Therefore, the switching of Pol Pot's role is a trick of Beijing, which tries to kill two birds with one stone -- that is, lessening condemnation from world public opinion and implementing the policy of using Pol Pot without Pol Pot. Furthermore, this is also a preparation for sustaining the life of the Pol Pot genocidal clique so that it will survive and continue illegally occupying Cambodia's seat at the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

This is Beijing's strategy, which in fact has nothing new. The shallow and outdated deceit of Beijing and its lackeys cannot convince the Cambodian people and people the world over. Their every maneuver will definitely fail.

HENG SAMRIN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM HANOI

BK030531 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] At 1015 today, the high-ranking delegation of the PRK party and state led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, safely returned home after successfully attending the celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day of the fraternal SRV.

Among others greeting the high-ranking delegation at Pochentong airport were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organizational Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of staff of the KPRAF; Comrade Men Sam an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee and minister in charge of controlling state affairs; Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director general of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People.

Also greeting the high-ranking delegation were alternate members of the party Central Committee and leading cadres from many central state establishments.

Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV, and comrade ambassadors and acting charges d'affaires accredited to various embassies of friendly countries in Cambodia were also present.

LEADERS OBSERVE VIETNAMESE ANNIVERSARIES

Bou Thang Message

BK030404 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Greetings message from Bou Thang, member of KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of PRK Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, to Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense -- date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the entire KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest greetings and best wishes to you, and through you, to the comrades, cadres, and combatants of the fraternal VPA on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the SRV National Day. May you enjoy good health and success in all revolutionary tasks.

Forty years ago, that is, on 2 September 1945, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the SRV, was born. This was the first socialist state in Southeast Asia. This day, 2 September, is a great historic day not only for the Vietnamese people but also for all oppressed nations throughout the world that have struggled against colonialism and imperialism for national independence.

Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV headed by President Ho Chi Minh, the heroic Vietnamese people and VPA struggled resolutely, braved all kinds of difficulties, and won countless brilliant victories in the cause of defending and building their glorious socialist fatherland. All the provocative acts committed by the imperialists and Beijing hegemonists have been successively defeated by the Vietnamese Army and people, who have thus been able to firmly defend their revolutionary gains.

We warmly hail the wonderful achievements made in all fields by the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction during the past 40 years. All these achievements have frustrated all the enemies' maneuvers and attempts to destroy the peaceful life of the Vietnamese people and the three Indochinese peoples. These achievements have enhanced the SRV's prestige in the international arena. With feelings of intimate fraternity, the Cambodian Army and people regard the victories won by the Vietnamese Army and people as their own. The two armies and peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam have been bound together with their special relations in their protracted struggle against their common enemies -- in the past, against the colonialists and imperialists, and currently, against the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. The Vietnamese people and the VPA have made great sacrifices for the revolutionary cause of the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples. The SRV has become a firm core of the three Indochinese countries' revolutionary forces, the outermost post of socialism in Southeast Asia, and the main factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We will always strive to strengthen and develop the bonds of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples for each country's national defense, for peace and security in Southeast Asia, and for our national construction toward socialism and communism in the future.

On this occasion, we would like to express our most profound gratitude to the party, state, and fraternal people and Army of Vietnam for their timely, immense, and effective support and assistance given to our Cambodian revolution.

Through you, we would like to send our best regards to families of the fallen, wounded, and disabled combatants and families of all Vietnamese Army volunteers who have been carrying out their proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia.

The entire KPRAF pledge to follow the good example set by the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people, further consolidate the special militant solidarity of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and advance firmly in the cause of national defense and construction.

We wish you good health and long life.

Please, Comrade Minister, accept our highest regards.

Ministers Visit SRV Wounded

BK031007 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] On the occasion of our country's 40th National Day, on the morning of 1 September, a delegation of Cambodian central organs led by Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education, visited wounded and sick Vietnamese Army volunteers at the 116th Military Hospital.

Comrade Pen Navouth sincerely thanked cadres and soldiers of the Vietnamese volunteer army for their great contributions, including those of bones and blood, to the lofty cause of the Cambodian people. He also thanked the party, government, and people of Vietnam for wholeheartedly and fully assisting and supporting the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause.

On the same day, a delegation of the Cambodian Ministry of Defense led by Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of defense, and chief of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army General Staff, called on wounded and sick soldiers of the Vietnamese volunteer army at the 122d Military Hospital.

On the same occasion, many delegations of organs and mass societies at the central level and in the capital of Phnom Penh paid visits and offered their greetings to Vietnamese specialists and army volunteers.

Delegations Honor SRV Dead

BK020558 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Sep (SPK) -- This morning, before the mammoth meeting was held at the National Stadium to honor the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution and Vietnam's National Day (2 September), two delegations, one of the party and state of Cambodia and the other of Vietnamese experts fulfilling internationalist missions in Cambodia, laid wreaths at the Monument to the Internationalist Vietnamese Combatants and the Monument of the Unknown Soldiers in Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian delegation was led by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and the Vietnamese delegation was led by Ngo Dien, Vietnam's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

Also today, according to the Order of the Day, laying of wreaths at these monuments was scheduled for delegations of various Cambodian ministries and mass organizations.

2 Sep Meeting Reported

BK020827 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0557 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 2 -- A solemn meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese August Revolution (August 19) and the 40th National Day of Vietnam (September 2) was held at Phnom Penh's National Stadium Monday morning.

The 5,000 strong meeting was attended by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly; Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, premier and minister for foreign affairs; Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions; Men Saman, member, and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the party Central Committee; Chheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of information and culture; Mean Saman, member of the party Central Committee, and president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea; the Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of both the National Assembly and the Front National Council. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien; Phan Trong Tue, president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; and other members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh were also present. So were many government officials and representatives of the population.

Opening his speech Chairman Chea Sim pointed out that the Revolution of August 1945 in Vietnam was the crowning of a century-long struggle waged by the heroic Vietnamese people to free themselves from domination first by the French colonialists and then by the Japanese fascists.

Chea Sim said that the victory of the August Revolution was of great historic importance and had a profound influence on the destinies of all the three Indochinese peoples -- the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. "The victory of the August Revolution and the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam opened a new era in Vietnam while paving the way for the successive victories recorded by the Kampuchean revolution ever since," Chea Sim remarked.

Recalling the progress Vietnam has made since it became independent, Chairman Chea Sim said the Vietnamese people had started from scratch and had now succeeded in laying the initial bases of socialism. "These successes," he said, "not only give pride to the Vietnamese people, but are also regarded as common successes of the whole socialist community. They constitute an encouragement to those nations which are still oppressed, and a contribution to the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence and social progress."

Chairman Chea Sim particularly noted that Vietnam, despite its own difficulties but prompted by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, had spared nothing in coming to the aid of Kampuchea in a selfless way, first to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot clique and then in national defence and construction.

Chairman Chea Sim then reviewed the many changes for the better taking place in Kampuchea since liberation from the Pol Pot clique. "It is clear that the situation in Kampuchea is improving every day. With its victories and achievements, Kampuchea will continue to consolidate itself and the Kampuchean people will be able to undertake their tasks of national defence and construction with greater firmness and efficiency," Chairman Chea Sim stressed.

He continued: "The very good situation in Kampuchea at present is the fruition of six years of relentless struggle by our people under the correct, clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Our successive victories are closely related to the fraternal and purely socialist, internationalist assistance accorded by the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam. These are also victories of the militant alliance which, for almost a century now, has closely bound the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, and which is developing more strongly than ever.

Chairman Chea Sim said the Kampuchean people would do their best to strengthen their all-sided relations with Vietnam and Laos, relations which are a law governing the development of each country, sacred relations which no reactionary forces can destroy.

Chairman Chea Sim continued by thanking the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for their important contributions to the rebirth and succession of the PRK. "It is with a profound sense of gratitude that we acknowledge the great services and important contributions made by the Soviet Union to the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese peoples and to the cause of liberation and progress in the world," he said.

"Again, the party, the government and the people of Kampuchea warmly acclaim and fully support the important statement made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, on the unilateral Soviet nuclear moratorium and on the banning of all nuclear tests, as well as the recent proposals put forth by the Soviet Union on the consolidation of peace and security in Asia," Chairman Chea Sim declared.

Chairman Chea Sim pointed out that the people of Kampuchea, like the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, only wished to have peace to rebuild their countries and to live peacefully with their neighbours in Southeast Asia and with other nations in the world. This stand of good will, he said, is clearly stated in the communique of the 11th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers and has been widely welcome in Southeast Asia and the world. "A positive and constructive response from all concerned parties will certainly help to restore peace and stability in this region at an early date," he pointed out.

In his speech, Vietnam's Ambassador Ngo Dien said that the entire Vietnamese people these days were reviewing with pride, enthusiasm and confidence the glorious struggle they had conducted for independence and for the construction of a new regime.

Ngo Dien said that to the Vietnamese people the past 40 years were years of successive wars, of the construction of a new regime, the establishment of people's democratic power, and the elimination of oppression and exploitation by colonialism, imperialism, feudalism and comprador capitalism.

The ambassador said that in Vietnam today a new society had taken shape and new relations of production had been formed. The people, tempered by 40 years of great hardships and trials and firmly continuing the correct path charted by the Communist Party of Vietnam, will certainly foil all enemy schemes of sabotage and encirclement, overcome the aftermath of war, and do away with shortcoming in socio-economic management, thus making their country many times more magnificent as predicted by President Ho Chi Minh, the ambassador said.

He continued by thanking the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos for having fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people through all these years. "We are particularly grateful to the fraternal Kampuchean people who, despite fallacious propaganda of the enemy, despite his divisive intrigues, despite the betrayal and rantings of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, remain immovably in their solidarity with the Vietnamese people and, as President Heng Samrin has affirmed, are jealously protecting this solidarity and friendship as they would protect their own eyes," the ambassador stressed.

The ambassador went on to expose the enemy's obstinacy and perfidy. "This obstinacy," he said, "only serves to prove that the path followed by the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos is the right one, that the three peoples should harbour no illusions about their enemy, but should redouble vigilance, increase their strength and take the initiative in attacking the enemy on all planes to win still greater victories."

Ambassador Ngo Dien warmly congratulated the People's Republic of Kampuchea on its great victories, particularly its resounding exploits in obliterating all enemy bases along the border with Thailand during the last dry season. He said: "The all-sided development of the PRK confirms the irrefutable fact that the genocidal clique of Pol Pot will be eliminated sooner or later, whatever guise it may take, and the Vietnam volunteer army, in this way, will continue its annual withdrawals until the whole of it will be withdrawn by 1990 according to a common plan by Vietnam and Kampuchea."

Ambassador Ngo Dien pointed out that the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples contributed toward the establishment of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It also actively contributes to the worldwide struggle for peace and life against nuclear arms race and the militarization of space by U.S. imperialism, he added.

The ambassador concluded by stressing that the Vietnamese people, continuing the tradition of solidarity of the past four decades, would prove to be still more worthy of the trust of the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim 2 Sep Meeting Speech

EX030600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 85

[2 Sep speech by Chea Sim, member of KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of PRK National Assembly and of KUFNCD National Council, at Phnom Penh meeting marking 40th anniversary of SRV's August Revolution and National Day -- recorded]

[Text] The victory of the August Revolution is a victory of great historic significance that has greatly influenced the destiny of the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao nations. Having coexisted in the Indochinese peninsula and having been oppressed by French colonialists, the three nations have always depended on one another and helped each other in their common struggle for independence and freedom. The August Revolution victory and the birth of the DRV [Democratic Republic of Vietnam] opened a new era in Vietnam while blazing a trail for successive victories for the Cambodian and Lao revolutions from 1945 until today.

Victories won by the Vietnamese people clearly proved that in the current era when the world's revolutionary forces are on the offensive, a nation, although small and with a small population, may win total victory over all aggressive imperialist forces, even the U.S. imperialists -- who are the ringleaders of imperialism -- if its people are firmly united, resolutely struggle under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party with correct revolutionary leadership and upholding national independence and socialism, and enjoy the support of the socialist countries and the world's revolutionary forces and progressive people.

Dear comrades and friends, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, since 1975, the Vietnamese people -- having upheld the tradition of heroic struggle and having enjoyed the support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and friendly countries -- have overcome countless obstacles caused by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and scored significant achievements in building socialism and defending their socialist fatherland. These achievements constitute not only a source of pride for the Vietnamese people but also a victory of the socialist community, a source of encouragement for oppressed nations, and a contribution to the world people's joint struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress. [applause]

Despite the many difficulties still faced, by adhering to the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the party, government, and people of Vietnam have spared no effort in further giving sincere support and assistance to the Cambodian people in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime and their national defense and construction.

Dear comrades and friends, in 1985, after struggling resolutely and arduously for 6 years, the Cambodian revolution has passed through the most difficult period. It is developing gradually. The Cambodian people have scored resounding successive victories. These are victories of great significance. After the victory of 7 January 1979, our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, with the cooperation of our people throughout the country and with the combat cooperation of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, swept up and took full control over all the bases of the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border.

In the economic field, the people's living conditions have been improved. Despite natural disasters, we strived hard and the outcome of our efforts has been quite promising. We have overcome difficulties and have been able to maintain our production and ensure a better living condition for our people. Light industry production has been successful and better than in previous years. There is also progress in our communications and transportation work. Health, education, and culture are also developing favorably. It is true that the situation in Cambodia is developing favorably with each passing day. No reactionary force can reverse the situation in Cambodia. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, the current favorable situation in Cambodia is the outcome of the tireless struggle waged by our entire people during the past 6 years under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and the PRK Government. The victories we scored successively cannot be separated from the assistance full of pure spirit of socialist internationalism of the party, government, and people of Vietnam. They are the victories of the militant alliance which has been firmly forged during the past century by the three nations of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. This alliance is now developing more firmly than ever before.

Our victories are also inseparable from the immense, valuable, and effective assistance given us by the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. They are inseparable from the mutual understanding and the broad support given us by all progressive mankind.

On this great occasion, which is also a great occasion for us, on behalf of the party, government, and people of the PRK, I would like once again to express our profound gratitude to the CPV, SRV Government, and fraternal Vietnamese people. The Cambodian people pledge to do anything possible to strengthen the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. The special relations of the three peoples have become an essential factor and rule of development of the revolutionary cause in each country, as well as a sacred relationship that cannot be destroyed by any reactionary force. [applause]

Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to express, on behalf of the KPRP and the PRK Government and people, our most profound gratitude to the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries for their significant contribution to the rebirth of our people and all the victories we scored in the past 5 years.

Once again, the party, government, and people of Cambodia express their warm welcome and full support for the significant statement of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium and ban on all nuclear tests, as well as all the Soviet Union's new proposals on strengthening of peace and security in Asia.

Dear comrades and friends, like the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Cambodian people, who have been liberated from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, want nothing other than to live in peace in order to rebuild their country and to have friendship and cooperation with other nations in Southeast Asia and elsewhere throughout the world. Because of this aspiration, the PRK, together with the SRV and LPDR, recently displayed their goodwill through the communique of the 11th conference of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers held in Phnom Penh from 15 to 16 August. This stand has been welcomed and widely supported by public opinion in Southeast Asia and the whole world. A positive and constructive response to this stand from all relevant parties will contribute concretely to restoring peace and stability in this region in the near future.

On their part, by adhering to and encouraged by the spirit of the August Revolution and the independence day of Vietnam that we are marking, the Cambodian people pledge to expand the victories they scored so far, strengthen and develop their forces in all aspects, and advance firmly in order to bring the Cambodian revolution toward achieving greater victories and contribute to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. [applause]

Long live the special military solidarity, friendship, and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries! [applause]

Long live glorious Marxism-Leninism! [applause]

Long live the PRK! [applause]

Hun Sen Visits SRV Embassy

BK021337 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1159 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 2 -- A party and state delegation led by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, premier and minister for foreign affairs, called on the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh Monday afternoon on the 40th National Day of Vietnam (Sept. 2).

Hun Sen expressed his satisfaction at the constant consolidation of the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries, especially between Kampuchea and Vietnam. Hun Sen said he was convinced that the strategic alliance and the multiform cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, a decisive factor for the victory of each country, will develop with every passing day in the interest of the three peoples. The Kampuchean leader also asked Ngo Dien to convey his wishes for the best of health to the Vietnamese experts, cadres and combatants on their proletarian internationalist duties in Kampuchea.

For his part, Ngo Dien affirmed that this visit constitutes a manifestation of firm militant solidarity between the two countries.

Hun Sen was also accompanied by Men Saman, member, and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the party Central Committee; Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee, general director of the Kampuchean radio and television; Chheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee, minister of information and culture; Mean Saman, alternate member of the party Central Committee and president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea, and other officials.

Hun Sen Decorates Vietnamese

BK031405 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1223 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 3 -- Hun Sen, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers conferred here yesterday afternoon, the "Labour" and "Friendship" orders on 51 Vietnamese combatants and experts on proletarian internationalist duties in Kampuchea for their outstanding work for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution. Present on the occasion were Ung Phan, cabinet minister; Nguyen Hoa, Vietnamese charge d'affaires and Boua Hane, director of the Medal Institute of Laos, and head of the Lao delegation visiting Kampuchea, and other Kampuchean officials.

Addressing the audience Premier Hun Sen recalled the great sacrifices of the Vietnamese cadres, combatants and experts animated with proletarian internationalism for the cause of defence and construction of Kampuchea. These deeds said the premier, help the Kampuchean revolution win victory after victory. Premier Hun Sen expressed firm conviction that this gesture, emanated from the high sympathy of the party and the Government of Kampuchea, will contribute to strengthening friendship, solidarity and multiform co-operation between Kampuchea and Vietnam, a decisive factor for the development and progress of the Kampuchean revolution as well as for the victories over the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists and other international reactionary forces. On behalf of the party, the government and the people of Kampuchea, Hun Sen expressed profound thanks and gratitude to the party, the government and the people of Vietnam for sending their sons and daughters to assist Kampuchea, and wished them good health and new, greater successes.

A representative of the decorated affirmed high determination to do all he can for [words indistinct] cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

SRV SHELLS HIT VILLAGES NEAR ARANYAPRATHET

BK050146 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Border schools were temporarily closed yesterday after Vietnamese artillery shells landed in two Thai villages during the height of a clash inside Kampuchea, wounding an assistant village headman and seriously damaging his house.

The fighting flared after about 50 Khmer Rouge resistance soldiers launched an attack on Vietnamese positions on Highway No. 502 and Phnum Mak Hoeun, some 15 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

Six of about 15 shells crossing to the Thai side landed inside Ban Khlong Nam Sai and Ban Mai Pakhong just opposite the scene of the clash. One of the shells hit the house of Sawat Sriprasoet, 40, an assistant village headman, damaging it and wounding the man. Four schools at the border were immediately closed when the fighting erupted.

During the clash the Vietnamese fired artillery pieces from bases at Phum Phou Bei Daeum and Phum Nimit on Highway No. 5 to back their ground troops at Phnum Mak Hoeun.

Military officials said yesterday's fighting between the Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese troops was the first heavy engagement along the border after a long lull caused by heavy rains. No details were available about casualties on the two sides, they said.

SITTHI RETURNS FROM SINGAPORE, DISCUSSES POL POT

BK040055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Singapore has agreed in principle to Thailand's proposal for an ASEAN summit, Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila said last night on his return from a one-day visit to the island republic. He said that the agreement was reached during one hour of talks with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. "He (Lee) is not opposed to it (the idea of the summit). But many things still have to be done," he said. ACM Sitthi quoted Lee as saying that there may be some problems over the timing of the talks.

ACM Sitthi said that there were still many more stages to be completed and preparatory work to be done before summit could be held. He said that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and himself would explore proposals for the summit during a visit to Indonesia between September 8-9.

ACM Sitthi said that the talks in Singapore centred mainly on economic problems and the need for ASEAN as a whole to expand its markets, to look to the future and to forge better economic cooperation. Lee is going to United States in October and Thailand told Lee of its concern over uncoming protectionism in U.S. including Jenkins Bill. ACM Sitthi also met for about two hours with Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan.

On Pol Pot's replacement by Son Sen as the supreme commander of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, Sitthi said that the move was good for the coalition government and he urged Vietnam to consider changes in its policy over Pol Pot's replacement by withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea. He said that Hanoi could no longer use Pol Pot to justify its remaining in Kampuchea. He reminded that the CGDK leaders to speak out more strongly in the UN. He also predicted that UN vote may drop slightly from last year.

ENVOYS TO COUNTER SRV CLAIMS OF NEGOTIATIONS

BK050217 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Thailand early this week moved swiftly to counter a claim by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam who said in his letters to his counterparts in western countries that the "process of negotiations" between ASEAN and the Indochina group of states have started. Thai envoys based in the countries were instructed to inform their host countries that the claim was groundless. Foreign Ministry officials also charged Hanoi with attempting to dilute the annual condemnation of the Vietnamese occupation in Kampuchea which is anticipated in the upcoming UN General Assembly.

The Vietnamese foreign minister's notes, dated August 30, were handled over to Hanoi-based diplomats representing western countries as well as India and Yugoslavia in a meeting called at the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. The notes cited "substantive talks" between Nguyen Co Thach and Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta during August 21-24 to back up the claim and urged the western governments to "contribute actively to fostering the newly started process of negotiations." Nguyen Co Thach said in his letters that he represented the Indochina group of states and Mokhtar acted as ASEAN's interlocutor during the talks on what he described as the question of peace and stability in the region and the Kampuchean problem.

The Thai embassies in all the dialogue partners of ASEAN -- the U.S., Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and EEC countries -- as well as those in India, Yugoslavia and China were also instructed to notify the host governments of the Thai assessment on the latest joint communique released by foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh regime at the end of their meeting in the middle of last month. Foreign Ministry officials have dismissed the joint communique as a "tactical move" and made the following points: the policy objectives of Vietnam in Kampuchean, i.e., the control of Kampuchea, remained unchanged although the tone in the latest communique was conciliatory and one aim of the communique is to mislead the international community into believing that the Kampuchean problem was a conflict between Thailand and the three Indochinese countries.

Nguyen Co Thach's notes also mentioned U.S.-Vietnam talks on the issue of MIA's and other questions, the Heng Samrin regime's proposal for talks with Khmer opposition parties as well as individual Khmers on national reconciliation based on the elimination of Pol Pot's clique, the repeated call for bilateral talks between China and Vietnam as well as bilateral talks between Thailand and Laos as well as other Indochinese states.

DEPUTY MINISTER SAYS MALAYSIA FREES 44 FISHERMEN

BK020935 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Sep 85 p 32

[Excerpts] Five more Thai trawlers with 44 fishermen were released by Malaysian authorities yesterday and will arrive in Songkhla tonight, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said this morning. He said Royal Thai Navy officers had gone to Malaysia to pick up the 44 fishermen.

The first batch of four Thai trawlers seized by Malaysian authorities on July 25 was released last week following Praphat's visit to Malaysia. All the nine Thai trawlers were arrested by Malaysian officials on July 25 after allegedly trespassing into Malaysia's territorial waters.

POL POT RETIREMENT TERMED 'INSUFFICIENT GESTURE'

HK041240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1226 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Sept 4 (AFP) -- Vietnam today said that an announcement that Pol Pot had retired as the Khmer Rouge military chief was an insufficient gesture on the part of the main Cambodian resistance faction. In Hanoi's first reaction to Monday's announcement, an official Vietnamese communique said that "the Vietnamese position on the elimination of the Pol Pot clique has already been clearly expressed."

Observers here said the Vietnamese statement recalled the formula expressed on the issue by Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia at the 11th Indochina foreign ministers' meeting in Phnom Penh on August 15 and 16. The final communique at the conference said that negotiations on a national reconciliation in Cambodia could only take place on the basis of the "elimination of the Pol Pot clique," a formula implying that Indochinese countries would not be satisfied only with the removal of the Khmer Rouge leader.

Hanoi's reaction, which informed circles here had predicted since the announcement of Pol Pot's retirement as military chief, was similar to the official rejection expressed today by the pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh.

The Vietnamese communique said that the choice of participants in eventual negotiations for a political settlement of the Cambodian question "involves domestic affairs in Kampuchea." Observers here said that this was an allusion to speculation that Indochinese countries might agree to hold talks with one Khmer Rouge faction considered as less implicated in the deaths of an estimated one million to three million Cambodians during the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia from 1975-79.

Among the Khmer Rouge leaders generally mentioned as possible interlocutors acceptable to both Hanoi and Phnom Penh is Khieu Samphan, who has been nominal head of the Khmer Rouge since 1980. Mr. Khieu Samphan was named "president of the Democratic Kampuchea party," as the Khmer Rouge is known within the tripartite resistance, at the same time that Pol Pot was removed from the foreground.

So far, there has been no concrete sign that Vietnam and the Cambodian regime it installed in Phnom Penh in 1979 would be ready to hold talks with Mr. Khieu Samphan who is viewed as a "moderate" figure in the Khmer Rouge movement, observers here said. But without addressing this question, the second part of the Vietnamese communique seems nonetheless to leave the door open for such an eventuality, while aiming to affirm the autonomy of the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh from the policy of its powerful Vietnamese neighbor observers said.

NHAN DAN: POL POT RESIGNATION 'DECEITFUL TRICK'

BK050739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[5 September NHAN DAN commentary: "A New Deceitful Trick"]

[Text] Some people have just directed Pol Pot -- a genocidal criminal -- in acting in a play about resigning from his so-called position as commander of the Khmer Rouge remnant forces now hiding on Thai soil.

The play was so poorly directed that the head of so-called Democratic Kampuchea had to comment immediately following that this was only a farce, that this was an attempt by the Khmer Rouge to whitewash their blood-stained hands, and that no matter whether he resigned or not, Pol Pot would remain the ringleader of the Khmer Rouge.

The public in a number of ASEAN countries is doubtful about the so-called resignation by Pol Pot and maintains that this genocidal criminal continues to lead the Khmer Rouge. The Western public sees this as a campaign or a diplomatic ploy initiated by China.

This is a cheap deceitful trick to conceal the bloodthirsty face of the Pol Pot clique, which is being condemned by all progressive mankind. This is also an attempt to maintain the Pol Pot organization with Pol Pot continuing to be retained but with a new mask in order to appease the general public in Southeast Asia and around the world which is demanding the elimination of the Pol Pot clique from any political solution in Cambodia. In addition, this is also a trick to deceive the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference now being held in Luanda and at continuing to illegally retain Cambodia's seat at the 40th UN General Assembly.

The resignation by the Khmer Rouge ringleader once again reflects the disastrous setback of the Pol Pot clique and its master. However, Beijing -- which is nurturing the Pol Pot clique and which has directed the play about Pol Pot's resignation -- has not yet renounced the Pol Pot clique and is continuing to use it as a main instrument to oppose the three Indochinese peoples and to create unrest in Southeast Asia in the hope of materializing its dream of expansion to this region. The Chinese attempt to cling to the Pol Pot clique in order to carry out its hostile policy against the three Indochinese peoples will only prolong the state of confrontation in the region and obstruct the road to a satisfactory resolution.

As the PRK and the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers recently held in Phnom Penh already pointed out: National reconciliation in Cambodia must be carried out on the basis of eliminating the Pol Pot clique militarily and politically. Only by eliminating the Pol Pot clique as a military and political organization can we come up with a proper solution to the Cambodian problem.

RADIO COMMENTS ON POL POT'S RESIGNATION

BK041612 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "The Will and Aspirations of the Cambodian People Constitute Their Invincible Strength"]

[Text] Faced with defeat and dreary isolation, the genocidal Khmer Rouge has been compelled to announce that Pol Pot has given up his position as army commander in chief and turned it over to Son Sen to assume a new post: director of the National Defense Institute. The fact is that the international reactionary forces and genocidal Khmer Rouge want to distract public opinion in an attempt to continue their scheme of maintaining the genocidal Pol Pot clique without Pol Pot. Meanwhile, this is merely an act aimed at beautifying the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Pol Pot to create favorable conditions for keeping the seat of the disguised genocidal Pol Pot clique at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

Immediately after the genocidal Khmer Rouge announced that Pol Pot had retired from his position, public opinion voiced warning. A number of persons who were persuaded by the Khmer Rouge and international reactionary forces to join the CGDK have dismissed Pol Pot's announced retirement as a farce, saying that whether he had retired or not, Pol Pot will always be leader of the Khmer Rouge.

The Malaysian deputy foreign minister has expressed his concern over the new role of Pol Pot. He said it is necessary to clarify Pol Pot's new role.

According to the Voice of America radio station on 2 September, international analysts in Bangkok appear suspicious. They said: The communique issued by the Khmer Rouge shows that Pol Pot can still exercise his power among the Khmer Rouge even after turning over his position as commander in chief to Son Sen.

The bloody hands of Pol Pot and the genocidal Khmer Rouge, which was created by him in Cambodia, have been condemned and cursed by mankind. However, over the past 7 years, the international reactionary forces have sought all means to maintain this political corpse under the label of the CGDK.

The Cambodian people's strength of just cause has over the past 7 years foiled one scheme after another of the genocidal clique and other international reactionary forces. The Cambodian people's aspirations were clearly expressed by Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen in his 16 August press conference statement that the Cambodian people demand the elimination of the Pol Pot clique both politically and militarily. This means it is necessary to eliminate the Pol Pot clique organizationally and not the individual, Pol Pot, alone. The PRK Council of Ministers chairman once again emphasized: It should not be misunderstood that our -- meaning the Cambodian people's -- demand for the elimination of Pol Pot means to kill Pol Pot alone or annihilate the entire Pol Pot forces. Instead, we only demand elimination of Pol Pot politically and militarily. As for those people in the Pol Pot ranks, they must be educated to become good citizens useful to society.

Pol Pot's resignation from his position -- although his role has not ended in the Khmer Rouge organization opposing the Cambodian people, as regional public opinion has already reminded and warned -- is clearly only a new trick of the international reactionary forces to cope with public opinion, which strongly supports the Cambodian people's just stand and the communique of the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers recently held in Phnom Penh in mid-August.

The Cambodian people's will and aspirations are becoming a reality in the land of Angkor Wat. The PRK's just and clear-cut stand over national reconstruction and reconciliation is now a bright mirror exposing clearly the true face of the genocidal Khmer Rouge clique and other reactionary forces opposing the Cambodian people no matter how hard they try to transform or conceal themselves.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR CELEBRATIONS

Welcomed by Le Duan

OW301750 Hanoi VNA in English 1642 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 30 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and president of the State Council; and Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the visiting Soviet party and state delegation at the Presidential Palace this afternoon.

The Soviet delegation led by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, is here to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's National Day.

Also present at the reception were Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV CC; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vu Quang, member of the CPV CC and head of its International Department; Vo Dong Giang, acting foreign minister. Soviet ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

In his welcome speech, Le Duan said:

"The Vietnamese people are jubilantly celebrating the 40th anniversaries of the August Revolution and National Day. This is an important event, a great festive day of our country. On this day, the Vietnamese and the Soviet people cannot forget the services of the Great October Revolution and the Soviet people's sacrifices which had created conditions for the Vietnamese people to stand up and regain national independence. Nowadays, the Soviet Union remains the firm mainstay of peace and socialism, and continues to give the Vietnamese people great support and assistance in the cause of national construction and defence. It is the earnest aspiration of our people to see constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples in the interests of peace and socialism."

General Secretary Le Duan warmly thanked the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union for their firm friendship and wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese people now as in the past. He asked Vitaliy Vorotnikov to convey his best regards and warm greetings to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and other leaders of the Soviet party and state.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov conveyed a message of greetings from the Communist Party, the state and people of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party, the state and people of Vietnam on this festive day of the Vietnamese people, and warmest greetings from M.S. Gorbachev and other Soviet party and state leaders to General Secretary Le Duan and other leaders.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov said that September 2 is a festive day of the Vietnamese people and the whole socialist community. He praised the sacrifices and efforts of the Vietnamese people over the past forty years and the great role of Vietnam, the first socialist state in Southeast Asia, and its tireless efforts at present to safeguard peace and make the atmosphere in the region and the world healthy. The Soviet guest evoked the successful visit to the Soviet Union by Le Duan and affirmed that the people's friendship and support for the Vietnamese people is now steadier than ever before. He wished the Vietnamese people new and greater achievements in their glorious revolutionary cause.

On behalf of the Soviet party and state delegation, Vitaliy Vorotnikov presented the Vietnamese people with a large portrait of V.I. Lenin on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's August Revolution and National Day.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and fraternity.

Attends Museum Ground Breaking

OW311859 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31 -- The ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the Ho Chi Minh Museum was held at the historic Ba Dinh Square here this morning.

Present on the occasion were party General Secretary Le Duan, State Council President Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, and representatives of various strata of the Hanoi population.

Also on hand were the visiting Soviet party and state delegation led by V.I. Vorotnikov, Soviet experts, the visiting Cuban party and state delegation led by Ramiro Valdes, representatives of (?the diplomatic) corps, and other foreign guests.

After the opening speech of Minister of Construction Phan Ngoc Tuong, To Huu, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered the main speech. He said the construction of the Ho Chi Minh Museum which began on the same day as the inauguration of the Lenin Monument, demonstrated the Vietnamese people's unshakable loyalty to the ideals on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This event, he said, is also a reflection of the Vietnamese people's determination to follow the path charted by Lenin and blazed by Ho Chi Minh.

In his speech, V.I. Vorotnikov said that the Ho Chi Minh Museum is a tribute to an outstanding ideologist, revolutionary fighter and internationalist. It will be a major centre to disseminate Marxism-Leninism and acquaint the working people with the history and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam, as well as the achievements of the Vietnamese working people in carrying out the late president's thoughts and teachings. To Huu and V.I. Vorotnikov laid the first stone at the construction site [words indistinct] the popular Soviet song "Katyusha" and the Vietnamese song "As If Uncle Ho Were With Us on the Day of Victory."

Attends Lenin Monument Unveiling

OW011303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Report on 31 August Hanoi meeting to inaugurate Lenin Monument -- with portions recorded]

[Text] Dear friends:

A grand ceremony was held this morning, 31 August, at Chi Lang Square in Hanoi, to inaugurate the monument to Lenin, teacher and great leader of the world's proletariat. This is a gift from the party, state, and people of the Soviet Union to the party, state, and people of Vietnam.

Attending the ribbon-cutting ceremony to inaugurate the Lenin Monument were Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Nguyen Thanh Binh, member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee; Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; and many other high-ranking leading cadres of our party and state and of mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi.

Also present at the ceremony were Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and head of the Soviet party-state delegation who had come to attend the 40th anniversary of our country's National Day; Comrade Ramiro Valdes, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and head of the Cuban party-state delegation attending the 40th anniversary of our country's National Day; members of the two delegations; ambassadors and representatives of socialist countries; members of the diplomatic corps; foreign guests; and foreign domestic media reporters.

Early this morning, along Dien Bien Phu Street and from areas around Chi Lang Square, large numbers people from all walks of life, in Hanoi armed forces units, and teenagers and children, in festive clothing and holding flags and flowers, marched to the site of the Lenin Monument, waiting for the solemn, emotion-filled moment.

At 0800 sharp, high-ranking comrade leaders of our party and state, comrade heads of the Soviet and Cuban delegations, ambassadors and representatives of socialist countries in Hanoi, members of the diplomatic corps, and foreign guests advanced to the ceremonial platform.

The military band played the national anthems of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.
[Recording of national anthems]

In his opening speech at the ceremony, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, stressed:

[Begin recording] Three years ago on the occasion of the Fifth CPV Congress at this Chi Lang Square, the people of Hanoi, the capital, were greatly honored to represent our people countrywide in holding the cornerstone-laying ceremony for construction of the monument to our extremely venerated and beloved Vladimir Ilich Lenin. We were extremely joyful in welcoming Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, now general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who attended our party congress and that ceremony.

With the wholehearted assistance and cooperation from Soviet specialists and technicians, especially from Comrade (Isatovich), architect and chief engineer, and Comrade (Chenrapov), designer of the Lenin Monument, we completed the project on schedule, and well.

Today, while across the country the Vietnamese people live in a seething atmosphere, waiting for National Day celebrations, the most momentous anniversary and festival of the Vietnamese people, we again have the honor to hold the ceremony to inaugurate the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. [applause] [end recording]

In an exhilarating atmosphere of the historic August Revolution days, Chairman Truong Chinh made a speech in which he praised Lenin's revolutionary undertaking, a leader of genius of the world's proletariat, and in which he highly valued the influence of the Great Russian October Revolution on the Vietnamese revolution, especially the friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Chairman Truong Chinh said:

[Begin recording] Today we are extremely happy to gather here to hold this grand ceremony to inaugurate the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a leader of genius, the great teacher of the Soviet Union, of the working and oppressed peoples the world over.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's shining doctrine has shown the way to victory for the Vietnamese working class and people as well as for the working class and peoples of all countries.

The Lenin Monument is a valuable gift to our people from the party and state of the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the state and people of Vietnam, I wish to express my deepest gratitude to the party, state, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for this highly significant gift.

Over 2 months ago, the party and people of the Soviet Union held a solemn ceremony in Moscow to lay the symbolic cornerstone for the construction of a monument to Ho Chi Minh, a venerated and beloved leader of the Vietnamese people, an outstanding disciple of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a great, close friend of the Soviet people.

The Lenin Monument installed in our country's capital is a noble symbol of the stable, durable, militant solidarity between the CPV and the CPSU, of the great friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It is an eloquent affirmation that the correct and creative policy of the CPV, founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh, has, is, and will forever follow the revolutionary path charted by Lenin. It is also an earnest aspiration of Vietnamese Communists and the entire Vietnamese people to remain constantly close to the image of Lenin and to express their respect and profound gratitude to him.

The installation of the Lenin Monument in Hanoi and the monument to President Ho Chi Minh in Moscow will further tighten the bonds between the peoples of our two countries for the sake of peace and socialism, for the total victory of the noble ideals of Marxism-Leninism the world over. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

Then Chairman Truong Chinh and Comrade Vorotnikov, head of the Soviet party-state delegation, cut the ribbon to inaugurate the monument to Lenin and signed the ribbon as a souvenir.

Representatives of the capital's children, the capital's people from all walks of life, the Armed Forces, the diplomatic corps, and foreign guests advanced, one by one and to the tune of lively, martial music, toward the Lenin Monument, and respectfully placed richly-colored flower baskets and bouquets against the monument to the great Lenin. [Recorded music]

Amid a solemn and emotion-filled atmosphere, Comrade Vorotnikov, head of the Soviet party-state delegation, made a speech in which he praised the revolutionary undertaking of the great Lenin, a leader of genius, and that of the Vietnamese people, carried out under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV and President Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding disciple of Lenin. Comrade Vorotnikov said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] The Great Russian October Revolution has whipped up a revolutionary movement worldwide and has encouraged hundreds of millions of oppressed people to rise up and struggle for self-liberation.

Lenin stressed that the war against imperialism and the establishment of the Soviet administration in Russia have permanently transformed the laboring masses in colonies and semi-colonies into a positive factor in world politics and in the collapse of the revolutionary nature of imperialism.

The victories by the Soviet Union and all progressive revolutionary forces over German fascism and Japanese militarism have opened up an era of total collapse of the imperialist colonialist system, which existed in many Asian nations. Therefore, it was not by accident that in Asia the August Revolution victory and the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people have formed another important link of the international socialist system.

At present, as the Vietnamese people, guided by the CPV, advance steadily along the socialist construction path, the Soviet Union continues to provide all-round assistance and support to fraternal Vietnam.

Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said: Vietnamese Communists and all the SRV working people can rest assured that our solidarity with Vietnam will continue to be a firm prop for Vietnam's socialist construction, for Vietnam's freedom and independence. Consolidating friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is a consistent, principled policy of our party and state. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

Closing the ceremony to inaugurate the monument to Lenin, thousands of representatives of the capital's people from all walks of life respectfully filed past the great bronze statue of Lenin, placed on a granitic marble stand in Chi Lang Square, gazing in the direction of Dien Bien Phu Street and not far away from the mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh. The monument is the symbol of the will of our entire party, people, and Army to resolutely follow, forever, the path charted by him in building socialism and communism successfully in our beloved Vietnam.

Attends Monument Dedication

OW311914 Hanoi VNA in English 1729 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31 -- A ceremony for the dedication of the Friendship Monument at the Thang Long bridge was held here this afternoon.

Present, on the Vietnamese side, were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and ministers of communications and transport, Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, and others.

On the Soviet side were the Soviet party and state delegation led by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the representative of the Soviet Embassy and many Soviet specialists in Vietnam.

Amidst rousing cheers of Hanoians, Dong Sy Nguyen and Vitaly Vorotnikov cut the ribbon to inaugurate the Friendship Monument at the Thang Long bridge. The monument, standing 12 metres, features the two wings of a butterfly symbolizing Vietnam and the Soviet Union's desire for peace and their march side by side towards socialism. The monument is decorated with a large panel engraved with the national flags of Vietnam and the USSR and bearing the bronze inscription "Thang Long bridge built with Soviet non-refunded aid--1985."

Earlier, the Ministry of Communications and Transport had arranged a function to hand over the Thang Long bridge and put it into operation. Bui Danh Luu, vice minister of communications and transport, and Naguibine Vladimir Dmitriyevitch, Soviet economic counsellor to Vietnam, signed the minutes of the handover.

A fireworks display and an artistic festival were organized on Thang Long bridge and at both its ends tonight. Tens of thousands of people and workers and cadres of the Union of Thang Long Bridge Enterprises joined the festival.

Honored at 31 Aug Reception

OW311854 Hanoi VNA in English 1734 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 31 -- A reception was given here this evening by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association in honour of the visiting Soviet party and state delegation led by V.I. Vorotnikov.

Present on the occasion were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and president of the association, and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin.

Attends Factory Opening

OW011817 Hanoi VNA in English 1639 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 1 -- The Ministry of Construction today inaugurated the Xuan Mai prefab slab factory, the biggest of its kind built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance in Ha Son Binh Province (west of Hanoi), on the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution and the National Day.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the party CC and minister of construction; and others.

Also on hand were members of the visiting Soviet party and government delegation led by V.I. Vorotnikov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic; Soviet ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin; and many Soviet cadres and experts working on the project.

The Xuan Mai prefab slab factory can supply concrete slabs for building 2,000 apartments a year or some 100,000 square metres of housing space, or 60 five-storey buildings. The construction of this project started in 1977 and in February 1984 the factory was put on trial operation and turned out the first slabs, which were used to build two five-storey buildings in Hanoi and Ha Son Binh.

Meets Heng Samrin

BK021302 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1203 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 2 -- The high-level Kampuchean party and state delegation led by President Heng Samrin attending the 40th National Day of Vietnam (Sept. 2) met in Hanoi this morning with the Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, Politburo member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

Speaking to the Kampuchean leader V.I. Vorotnikov praised the all-round achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past six years and the positive process of the three Indochinese countries revolution.

For his part, Heng Samrin reaffirmed full support of the party, the government and the people of Kampuchea for the Soviet Union's moratorium on halting nuclear test.

President Heng Samrin said: "We wholeheartedly support the tireless efforts of the USSR in protecting the world from a danger of nuclear holocaust.

Alongside the socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving and progressive people the world over, we demanded that the United States do as the Soviet Union is doing -- to totally and completely cease the nuclear arms race on land, at sea and in space for peace on this planet.

Tours Southern Provinces

OW031547 Hanoi VNA in English 1439 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 3 -- The Soviet party and state delegation led by V.I. Vorotnikov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, left here this morning on a tour of Vietnam's southern provinces.

It was accompanied by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of construction; and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

Joint Communiqué

BK050210 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Sep 85

["Joint USSR-Vietnam communiqué following the visit to Vietnam by Vorotnikov-led Soviet party and state delegation from 30 August to 4 September"]

[Text] Upon the invitation of the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Government of the SRV, a Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade Vorotnikov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, paid a visit to Vietnam from 30 August to 4 September 1985.

The Soviet delegation participated in the grand ceremony marking Vietnam's 40th National Day, attended the inauguration of the Lenin Monument and the cornerstone-laying ceremony for the construction of the Ho Chi Minh Museum in Hanoi, participated in the hand-over ceremony and dedication of the Vietnam-USSR friendship monument at the Thang Long bridge, attended the inauguration of the Xuan Mai prefab slab factory, and called on the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association. The delegation also visited the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power worksite, the joint Vietnam-USSR petroleum and natural gas enterprise, and the Tri An hydroelectric power plant, and met with cadres and workers at those places. Wherever it went, the delegation was accorded a warm and cordial welcome.

Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, cordially received and talked with the delegation.

In a comradely atmosphere, the two sides expressed profound elation and satisfaction with the constant development of the friendly and fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the CPV and the CPSU and between Vietnam and the USSR, and affirmed their common wish to continue expanding and deepening these relations further on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the basis of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on 3 November 1978.

The head of the Soviet delegation respectfully conveyed to the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and all the people of Vietnam a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 40th major anniversary of the Vietnamese people. He also conveyed to Comrade Le Duan and other leading comrades of the Vietnamese party and state the warm congratulations of Comrade Gorbachev and other leading comrades of the Soviet party and state.

Comrade Vorotnikov imparted the measures now being taken by the CPSU and the Soviet state to accelerate the tempo of socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technological progress and to prepare for the holding of the 27th CPSU Congress.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the state, the government, and all the people of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan sincerely thanked the Soviet side for its warm greetings and expressed his profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the government, and all the people of the Soviet Union for the great and effective support and assistance they have accorded the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and in the firm defense of their socialist homeland.

Comrade Le Duan gave a briefing on the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks set forth by the Fifth CPV Congress and on preparations for the holding of the Sixth CPV Congress.

The Soviet side affirmed the unswerving principled line of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at consolidating internationalist solidarity with fraternal Vietnam and according the Vietnamese people all-round support and assistance in accordance with the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam and in the spirit of the agreements reached during the talks held between Comrade Gorbachev and Comrade Le Duan on 28 June 1985 in Moscow.

Exchanging views on current pressing problems, the two sides unanimously assessed the international situation and the cause of tension in the world. Both sides stressed the need to continue strengthening unity and solidarity among countries of the socialist community and to increase coordinated actions by all peace-loving forces in the struggle to avert the danger of nuclear war and to make the world situation healthy.

The Vietnamese side expressed total support for the Soviet Union's foreign policy and highly appreciated the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at checking the arms race on earth and prohibiting an arms race in outer space. It highly appreciated the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally suspend all nuclear tests since 6 August this year.

The two sides sternly condemned the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and their allies in Asia and the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean, which is rendering the situation there highly unstable and constitutes an ever-increasing threat to nations in these regions. The two sides declared support for the initiative to turn Asia into a continent of peace and equitable cooperation and stressed the importance of positive efforts to seek constructive and mutually acceptable measures designed to solve the problems of ensuring peace and security in Asia and the Pacific on the basis of an all-pervasive viewpoint.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam affirm the need to resolve all problems in Southeast Asia through political means at the negotiating table for the purpose of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet Union totally supports the constructive efforts of Vietnam, together with Laos and Cambodia, to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia as reflected in the resolution adopted recently at the 11th conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The Soviet party and state delegation sincerely thanked the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, the Government of the SRV, and all the Vietnamese people for their warm and fraternal welcome during its stay in Vietnam. The Soviet delegation wished the Vietnamese people many new, great achievements in their undertaking of socialist construction to welcome the holding of the Sixth CPV Congress.

AUSTRALIAHOWARD ELECTED OPPOSITION LEADER; PEACOCK RESIGNS

BK050939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Australia has a new federal opposition leader following an unexpected turn of events at a meeting of the parliamentary Liberal Party. The new leader of the party is Mr John Howard, previously deputy leader to Mr Peacock.

Mr Peacock had called the special meeting on Tuesday, following the refusal of his deputy, Mr Howard, to rule out a challenge to Mr Peacock's leadership. Mr Peacock had said he expected to have a new deputy leader at today's meeting. Instead, the Liberal Party reelected Mr Howard deputy leader by 38 votes to 31 over Mr Peacock's preferred choice of Mr John Moore from Queensland. Immediately after the result, Mr Peacock resigned as leader.

Mr Howard, from New South Wales, was then elected leader defeating another candidate, Mr Jim Carlton, by 57 votes to 6. Mr Neil Brown from Victoria has been elected deputy leader of the Liberals, defeating nine other candidates.

Mr Howard said that he would be naming his shadow cabinet early next week, and he had offered Mr Peacock a position on the opposition's front bench.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says today's events have been a surprise, and that there has been a shift in the power base of the Liberal Party from Victoria to New South Wales.

Mr Howard is only the second New South Welshman to lead the Liberal Party after Sir William Mc Mahon, prime minister from 1971 to 1972. He served as treasurer under former prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser.

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the Liberal Party would continue to be split by ideological factions. He said Mr Howard's leadership meant there was now a stark contrast between the two major political parties. Mr Hawke said as treasurer, Mr Howard had presided over an economic disaster that had produced double digit inflation and unemployment.

The Australian Chamber of Commerce says it was surprised by Mr Howard's election as the rest of the country. The chamber's president, Mr (Chris Carven), says the business community would be looking forward to helping develop the opposition's policies on smaller government, meaningful taxation reform, and deregulation.

KIRIBATINEW PARTY THREATENS SECESSION OVER USSR DEAL

BK041347 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1210 GMT 4 Sep 85

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] A political storm continues in the Pacific island nation of Kiribati over a fishing deal the government has signed with the Soviet Union.

In latest developments, a new political party has been formed made up of members of parliament opposed to the deal. The fishing agreement gives the Soviet Union fishing rights in the 200-mile economic zone of Kiribati but no permission to enter the 12-mile territorial limit or port rights.

The United States, Australia, and other governments have expressed concern over the agreement, fearing the Soviets will be able to push their interests further in Kiribati and the Pacific. The new political party in Kiribati -- the Christian Democratic Party [CDP] -- has expressed the same concern. This report from our correspondent in Kiribati, (Basilia Batir), is read from the studio:

[Begin recording] Members of the Kiribati's parliament who have been in opposition to the government of President Jeremia Tabai have joined forces in a new political party they have named the Christian Democratic Party. At last count there were 15 members in the new party. So, as the parliament has 37 members, the CDP now has just under half the members of parliament.

The new party ofled by Dr (Harry Tong), an unsuccessful candidate at the last presidential election. The CDP consists mostly of new parliamentarians. The official establishment of the new party was on 29 August -- 1 day after President Tabai's government survived a no-confidence motion. The members of the CDP supported the motion, but after the defeat the opposition MP's announced they would boycott the rest of the parliamentary sitting.

Dr (Harry Tong) said the boycott was in protest of what the MP's believe was an infringement to the basic rights of the citizens of Kiribati. He says Kiribati is now in a situation where a minority government is in power. This comes at a time of controversy over the agreement with the Soviet Union on fishing rights -- the issue that prompted the no-confidence motion.

Dr (Tong) says the government has a majority in the House, but it cannot prove a majority of the Kiribatese people support the agreement with Moscow. The principles of the new party are Christianity and democracy. Based on those principles, the CDP will insist on a national referendum to clarify just how many people support the fishing agreement.

Dr (Tong) says if the majority of people support the government and the agreement, then the CDP will go along with it. If the government continues to refuse to hold a referendum, then, Dr (Tong) says, the party will move to a measure of last resort; it will explore the possibility of secession. Secession would mean that those islands in favor of the agreement with the Soviet Union would stay with the present government, but those against the agreement would remove themselves from the Republic of Kiribati and form a new democratic government and stay in line with the United States.

But Dr (Tong) hopes President Tabai will reconsider the question of a referendum, saying it is the only solution. Dr (Tong) believes the issue is of tremendous magnitude not only for Kiribati, but internationally. [end recording]

NDF CHARGES U.S. DEPLOYED 'COMMANDO UNITS'

HK031321 Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 3 (AFP) -- The communist-led underground today charged that the United States has deployed "secret American commando units" to help fight the growing insurgency in the Philippines. "The SOF's (Special Operations Forces) are in the country for current or future use in combat against guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA)," the National Democratic Front (NDF) said in its international publication, THE LIBERATION. The NDF is an underground coalition of dissident groups led by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and its 12,000-strong NPA.

The NDF also said that NPA units in the southern island of Mindanao, the Cordillera Mountains north of here and the Bicol region southeast of Manila have seen U.S. military advisers directing local troops in counter-insurgency operations. U.S. Embassy spokesmen were not immediately available for comment, but the embassy has earlier said American specialists were only teaching local troops to use U.S.-made weapons.

The embassy has also issued a statement saying an unspecified number of special operations troops have been in two U.S. military bases in the country since 1978 "to maintain readiness through training" but never for any counter-insurgency work.

The NDF publication, received through the mail at the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE office here, said the special forces were part of a three-pronged move by Washington to prevent an NDF takeover of this former U.S. colony. It said the other two prongs were increased U.S. military aid and the instigation of a "house-cleaning" of the Philippine Armed Forces. The "house-cleaning" included a reform movement in the military initiated by a faction in the military ranks and the Ministry of National Defense, the publication said. The NDF also said President Ferdinand Marcos planned to activate 25 combat battalions to augment the 75 currently deployed to fight the NPA.

The Philippine military as a policy does not reveal the strength of its field troops, but its total membership is generally placed at over 200,000. From a rag-tag band of a few hundred guerrillas in the early 1970's, the NPA has reportedly grown into a 12,000 strong army operating in more than 62 of the country's 73 provinces.

AQUINO COURT RECEIVES U.S. AIRMEN'S STATEMENTS

HK041149 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 4 (AFP) -- A young soldier on trial for the Benigno Aquino murder today testified that he tried to prevent the opposition leader's 1983 shooting but failed to parry an alleged communist hitman's gun in time. Air Force Sergeant Arnulfo de Mesa told a court here that he and another trooper were closely escorting Mr. Aquino on the Manila Airport tarmac on the way to a waiting security van when "something brushed my right shoulder." "When I looked I saw a hand with a gun pointed at the head of Senator Aquino," the 25-year-old witness said. "I parried it but before I managed to parry it the gun fired," he added later.

Meanwhile, the prosecution confirmed it had received the sworn statements of six U.S. Air Force officers who were earlier reported to have given accounts backing its contention of a military conspiracy behind the Aquino murder. But national Ombudsman Bernardo Fernandez, who directs the five state prosecutors in the Aquino trial, said he had yet to evaluate the statements and decide whether to ask the U.S. servicemen to testify here.

"We are not going to make any moves one way or the other until we determine what good is this information," Justice Fernandez said.

The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER reported that U.S. servicemen formerly posted in jointly operated radar stations near here said Philippine Air Force jets were sent out to force Mr. Aquino's plane to land elsewhere but missed the aircraft.

The U.S. newspaper also said Filipino Air Force men took exclusive control of the radar scopes at Wallace Air Station north of here and Villamor Air Base in suburban Manila on August 21, 1983, the day of the assassination.

The report prompted the ombudsman to seek the U.S. Government's help last month in getting official information on the servicemen's accounts. Mr. Fernandez said the statements were useless as evidence and that the U.S. airmen would have to testify at the trial because the 26 accused, who include Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver, must be allowed to question them.

In the only testimony today, the burly Sgt. de Mesa, who described himself as a combat karate expert ordered to protect Mr. Aquino with his body, said his parrying caused the alleged assassin to spin and lose balance before being shot by another trooper. It was a repeat of his 1984 testimony to a citizens' probe board which later said he was lying and recommended charges against him, 24 other soldiers and a businessman now on trial for the murders of Mr. Aquino and Mr. Galman. Prosecutors hold that Mr. Aquino, President Ferdinand Marcos's chief rival, was shot dead by a trooper on a plane service stairway leading to the tarmac.

Sgt. de Mesa contradicted himself on the witness stand. He first said he recovered the murder weapon near the fallen body of Mr. Galman and ran off with it, fearing that "he might shoot Senator Aquino again" and looking out for possible accomplices of the alleged assassin. But after nearly three hours of cross-examination he said he picked up the gun while the alleged assassin was in the process of falling to the ground.

During his questioning by chief prosecutor Manuel Herrera, Sgt. de Mesa said he wore sunglasses and partly covered his face in Mr. Aquino's plane due to the glare of television camera lights carried by newsmen accompanying Mr. Aquino. He was filmed apparently trying to cover his face as he fetched Mr. Aquino. When Mr. Herrera pointed out to the court that the witness never covered his bare eyes despite the many floodlights in court all morning, the witness began blinking and said he was suffering from the glare.

PROSECUTOR NOT TO APPEAL RULING ON VER EVIDENCE

HK020841 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 1 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[By Aristides Africa]

[Text] Tanodbayan Bernardo P. Fernandez, chief prosecutor in the Aquino-Galman case, said yesterday he will not appeal the Supreme Court decision which upheld a Sandiganbayan resolution excluding as evidence the testimony of the eight accused as accessories. "We know when we are licked," Fernandez said. However, Fernandez said the Tanodbayan is consoled with the thought it has not been found totally wrong when three of the 14 justices saw it his way. Justice Vicente Abad Santos is on leave.

The Supreme Court in a 10-to-3 vote Friday ruled that the testimony given before the Agrava fact-finding board by Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas, and six soldiers cannot be used as evidence against them in the Sandiganbayan trial.

The Sandiganbayan itself cited the constitutional guarantee against self-incrimination. Seventeen officers and enlisted personnel have been charged as principals while a civilian was named accomplice in the murder of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. and Rolando Galman. The military said it was Galman who shot Aquino on Aug. 21, 1983, at the Manila International Airport.

Fernandez described the Supreme Court decision as "decisive and firm."

"The majority members of the Supreme Court set forth their respective position not only by concurring with the "ponencia" (decision) of Justice Cuevas but also by submitting separate concurring opinions and at the same time concurring with the opinions of others. It seems it will now be well-nigh impossible to hope that the majority will deign to reconsider its commanding stand, that ours was a 'seemingly hopeless cause' from the outset," Fernandez said.

Fernandez said any move for a second airing can only be buttressed upon a rehash of points and arguments already raised before the Supreme Court. "We therefore humbly submit to the superior authority of the Supreme Court and abide by its verdict," Fernandez said.

The state, according to Fernandez, is not at war with the accused persons. "It is in fact solicitous of their liberty and rights by virtually surrounding them with veritable bulwarks to insure that untrammelled enjoyment and observance of said rights," he said. Fernandez said that although the prosecution has been "scarred" by the decision, "we shall continue to press the charges before the trial court with whatever is left of the evidence we have mustered and leave the law to take its course."

Reaction to Ver Ruling

HK021530 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Sep 85 p 28

[Text] The Supreme Court ruling in favor of Gen Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff (on leave), will most likely not generate much public outcry because it was an expected decision, according to opposition MP Homobono Adaza. "There's not much we (at the Batasan) can do except for the sound and fury. Marcos will never countenance a conviction of Ver for it will mean his own conviction," Adaza said.

The Supreme Court ruling is widely seen as a prelude to the acquittal of Ver. Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan -- New Nationalist Alliance] Secretary-General Leandro Alejandro said, "It merely clinched the government campaign to exonerate Ver and the military." Justice can be attained, Alejandro said, through the holding of a people's court.

Mrs Cory C. Aquino, widow of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. preferred not to comment on the ruling. In an earlier interview, however, she said, "Only Marcos could have ordered the assassination of Ninoy..." Mrs Aquino has consistently refused to participate in the investigation and trial, saying she does not expect justice for her husband under the present regime. "Let's get Marcos out first. Then we can talk business."

Agapito "Butz" Aquino, key officer of Bandila, another opposition group, told BUSINESS DAY he has always maintained the position that justice for his brother and all other victims of the Marcos administration cannot be attained under this government. But he said he admires the courage of the Supreme Court justices who stood by their beliefs, namely, those who gave dissenting opinions. He foresees though that many Filipinos have already been "numbed" and will not be as angered by the eventual reinstatement of Ver as chief of staff.

"The Agrava board gave some of the people hope," he said, "but this has been dashed again."

Banker Tirso Santillan, who is also a Bayan official, thinks it was a "government ploy" all along to have charges filed against Ver. Once dismissed, charges can no longer be filed against the general for that would mean "double jeopardy." Antonio Coronel, counsel for Ver, said he will move for the dismissal of the charges filed against Ver. But opposition leader Jovito Salonga said they will reopen the case under a new government.

The most likely consequence of the Supreme Court decision, it is believed, is the reinstatement of Ver as chief of staff. This issue, oppositionists say, may bring back people to the streets in massive protest actions. However, many Filipinos have already heaved a collective sigh of relief when the Agrava board majority indicted the military top brass and held them responsible for the Aquino assassination. To them, it was a public conviction.

Moreover, public confidence in the Supreme Court and the Sandiganbayan is low. A recent nationwide survey by the Bishops-Businessmen Conference showed the Supreme Court was rated with 40 percent. The Sandiganbayan got a lower rating, with only 26 percent satisfied with its performance, specifically referring to the Aquino murder case.

Adaza also thinks Marcos may call snap presidential elections with Ver as chief of staff. Known to be the President's most staunch ally, Ver is the "crucial factor" in Marcos's decision to hold snap polls and win it, said Adaza. Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, for his part, has launched a campaign for honest and peaceful elections. Some senior officers in the military interviewed by BUSINESS DAY think Ver will return to his post for a brief period and then will be appointed by Marcos to head a new office that will take charge of law enforcement.

MACAPAGAL URGES LEGALIZATION OF COMMUNIST GROUPS

HK040815 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Sep 85 P 20

[Text] Cebu City -- Former President Macapagal Sunday proposed that the New People's Army, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the National Democratic Front (NDF) be brought into the "democratic political mainstream" to avert a communist take over of the country. The country's only living former president arrived in Cebu City to stand as sponsor in the golden wedding anniversary of former Cebu City Mayor Vicente S. del Rosario.

He proposed that the "CPP and NDF be legalized." He also batted for a negotiated agreement "to secure for them an equitable participation in the electoral processes." He is willing to make himself available to "join a team of negotiators to hold talks with the NPA, CPP and other NDF representatives to mend the grave fission in national solidarity," he said.

Addressing a seminar of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance], the 75-year old former president cited what he said was a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) survey and assessments of local and foreign experts warning that unless the trend is reversed the NPA will acquire parity with the Armed Forces of the Philippines and may take over the country in five years. A London-based magazine THE ECONOMIST in its June issue also came out with similar assessment which, he said, should not be taken lightly. According to him "national cohesiveness today is in shambles."

"We have ceased to be a unified people, putrefying from multiple sores of hate and strife," Macapagal said.

PRIEST AMONG 40 REBELS KILLED IN SEPARATE CLASHES

HK050435 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0230 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] A Roman Catholic priest who turned communist guerrilla leader and a top regional leftist chief in the southern Philippines were among 40 rebels killed in separate encounters in the northern and southern Philippines. The priest, Father Nilo Valerio, was killed along with three other communist New People's Army rebels in the northern province of Benguet last August 24. The priest's identity was confirmed yesterday in a letter by an Igorot [member of northern tribe] to a provincial news agency.

The ranking communist guerrilla leader killed in Davao City in the southern Philippines was identified as Mario Celestines. He was killed by military agents when he tried to shoot it out when cornered in the city. Three of the other rebels killed were reported to be members of communist liquidation squads.

IMELDA MARCOS TO LEAD ANTI-INSURGENCY CAMPAIGN

HK040811 Hong Kong AFP in English 0245 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 4 (AFP) -- Imelda Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos, is to lead an anti-insurgency campaign in the capital amid reports of penetration by communist guerrillas here, the Metropolitan Manila Commission (MMC) said today. MMC spokesman Mario Laqui said Mrs. Marcos would head an integrated security defense plan for the Metropolis since she is the governor of the 17 towns and cities under MMC's jurisdiction.

The plan, designed to complement the military's anti-insurgency campaign in urban centers, will empower the town and city mayors under Mrs. Marcos to supervise and deploy local security defense forces to combat the rebels. The 12,000-strong New People's Army (NPA), guerrilla wing of the banned Communist Party, has been waging a rebellion for the past 16 years. Last month the rural-based NPA announced that it had begun operating here.

Mr. Laqui told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the plan stemmed from Mr. Marcos' transfer of police control from the paramilitary constabulary to local government officials so as to combat the insurgents better. The spokesman said the plan would use local police and civilian volunteers from the barangays -- the community political units -- to "detect and guard (against) infiltration."

However, Mr. Laqui said that when there were "signs of armed rebellion" in Manila, the military would step in. He dismissed as unfounded a suggestion by the Malaya newspaper that the plan would cause the setting up of "private armies" by certain political groups.

BURMAPRESIDENT SAN YU RECEIVES JAPANESE SPECIAL ENVOY

BK021406 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] U San Yu, president and State Council chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, at 1400 today received at the Credentials Hall of the People's Assembly Building Masayuki Fujio, special envoy of the Japanese prime minister, member of the House of Representatives, and chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council.

Present together with President U San Yu at the meeting were U Aye Ko, secretary of the State Council; U Sein Lwin, State Council member; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Chit Hlaing, foreign minister; Colonel Aung Myint Baw, director general of the President's Office; and U Aung Thant, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department. The special envoy was accompanied to the meeting by Masao Tsukamoto, Japanese ambassador to Burma; Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, member of parliament and vice chairman of Liberal-Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council; and (Shenji Yanabe), deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau.

At 0900 today, the special envoy, Masayuki Fujio, and his party visited the Shwedagon Pagoda and donated 1,000 kyat to the pagoda funds.

At 1900, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing held a banquet for the visitors at the Shwewa Room of the Karaweik Hall.

MONGOLIABATMONH RETURNS FROM 'ANNUAL LEAVE' IN USSR

OW301900 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1738 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 30 (MONTSAME) — Mongolian party and state leader Jambyn Batmonh has returned today from the Soviet Union where he spent his annual leave at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

On the day before his arrival in Mongolia, Jambyn Batmonh had a meeting with Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The two party Central Committee general secretaries signed the long-term programme of the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and USSR for the period up to year 2000.

BATMONH SPEAKS AT 29 AUG KREMLIN DINNER

For the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA account of MPRP Central Committee General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh's 29 August Kremlin dinner speech, see the Northeast Asia section of the 3 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

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